The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 1. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1889. NO. 6.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE,

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

☞Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

C. W. MATTERN.

PAINTING AND PAPER-HANGING.

Am prepared to do painting, graining, glazing, paper-hanging, etc., in either town or country. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Residence on Railroad street. Drop me a postal.

J. P. WILSON,

—DEALER IN—

CONNELLSVILLE CRUSHED COKE, & BITUMINOUS, ANTHRACITE, & CANNEL COAL.

☞All orders promptly filled at the lowest prices possible.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

MISS MATTIE ROBLEY,

—DRESSMAKER.—

All kinds of Plain and Fancy Sewing done at short notice. Aim to please customers.

☞Give me a call.

JAMES E. McCONAHY,

RESTAURANT AND EATING-SALOON,

FRESH FISH AND VEGETABLES.

Main Street, Opposite Juniata House.

GEORGE T. NUMER,

FASHIONABLE BARBER —AND— HAIR-DRESSER.

Shop on Main Street, opposite B. O'Connor & Son's store.

☞Satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a trial.

-:W. H. DUNN,:-

Practical Tin, Sheet-Iron, & Copper Worker.

—of—

ROOFING, SPOUTING, & —JOB-WORK—

done in best style, at short notice. Parties desiring anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to patronize me. All work guaranteed. Located at W. H. Spangler's old stand.

BOOT And SHOE MAKER.

Having secured the services of W. D. Dickson, a first-class workman, I can assure patrons that their work will be done promptly and in a very satisfactory manner.

New Work a Specialty, and Good Fits Guaranteed.

Shop on Main Street, near P. R. R. station. Give us a call,

M. L. REX.

Poetry.

A Spring Shower.

Down the drops came, tinkle, tinkle,
With a sudden dash and sprinkle,
Though as blue as periwinkle
Was the sky.

"Some mysterious hokus-pokus,
Knocked above us and awoke us,"
Cries a little yellow crocus,
With a sigh.

There's a roaring! there's a clatter!
There's a smoky dash and spatter
Of the dust, as comes the pattor
Of the drops.

Such a drencher, such a pelter,
Is it! yet when, helter-skelter,
Everything has found a shelter,
Then—it stops.

Select Story.

THE STORY OF SELIM.

One beautiful evening in the early spring time, a young girl was standing by the window of a retired and romantic looking farm house, gazing wistfully toward the public road which was here and there visible through the orchards and willow trees which bordered it.

Evidently she was expecting some one, for ever and anon her serene, hazle eyes would lighten, and a flash arise to her fair cheek when she espied a carriage decending the slope, and winding gently along until it reached the covered bridge in the hollow. Her countenance became overshadowed when after a few seconds it emerged on the other side, and following the main road, was soon out of sight.

After a time her watching was rewarded; a carriage crept slowly through the bridge, and then turned into the short, grassy lane leading to the dwelling.

"It is uncle!" cried she joyfully, her cheeks rivaling the peach blossoms which were growing in rosy splendor in the orchard beyond the meadow.

She restrained her impatience until old Dobbin, with leisurely pace, reached the little green gate; then she flew out and before the occupant of the carriage had time to alight, said eagerly: "Did they accept me, uncle, or was there another applicant?"

"I am sorry to tell thee, Ethel, that there was another applicant, and she received the appointment. I did all I could to aid thy cause; told them that thee was a graduate of one of our best colleges, and though young had some experience in teaching. But I could have told thee before I left home that there was no chance for thee—Joel Hollingsworth being one of the trustees. He is one who never forgives nor forgets, and that line fence between his pasture land and mine has made him my enemy. I had the land surveyed and know I am right, so will not remove the fence at his bidding, therefore, suppose he remains my enemy as long as we both live."

"But uncle, there is one other trustee beside thyself; did he also go against me?"

"He did because he was influenced by Joel, whose wife—now deceased—was his sister. Moreover, Joel is rich, and the brother-in-law finds it to his advantage to stay on the right side of him.

The bright rose-tint of hope deserted the face of the young girl, and her countenance assumed the pensive, Madonnalike aspect it usually wore, as she said gently:

"Aunt was sent for to take tea with some friends at Friend Pyle's this evening. They left word for thee to come and take tea there also. I watched for thee to tell thee this, as well as to hear the result of my application."

"And I am sorry I could not bring thee better news; but no doubt it is all for the best;" and nodding a kind farewell to his niece, Friend Barnard turned Dobbin's head toward the road and Ethel went slowly back to the house.

Inside, as well as the surroundings of the farm house wore an air of domestic prosperity and comfort, and Ethel appreciated it, and was as happy and contented in the good home as though she were a daughter of the house, and was just as welcome. But for several reasons she longed to obtain the position of teacher in the district school for the summer term and had failed.

Her uncle Barnard sympathized with her, but kind and sagacious as he was, he did not fathom the depth of her disappointment. The opposition of Joel Hollingsworth was far greater than he suspected. He knew that Frank Hollingsworth, Joel's only son, was a regular visitor to his house and that Frank's beautiful Arabian, Selim, was as much at home in the Barnard stable as in that of his master's; but he did not know that Frank had earnestly besought his father to consent to receive the gentle Ethel as a daughter-in-law and had been coldly and bitterly repulsed.

Ethel knew all this and sadly called to mind Frank's entreaties that she would become his wife in spite of his father's opposition. But Ethel would not separate Frank from his home and his father, neither would she go where she would be unwelcome; so the marriage seemed unlikely to ever take place, for all who knew him were aware of the unrelenting nature of Joel Hollingsworth.

Sitting alone after the great disappointment of the day, which portended so much more than appeared upon the surface, Ethel could control her feelings no longer and tears fell like summer rain upon the clasped and dimpled hands.

It was really a luxury to weep; beside there was no one to witness it except the great house dog stretched upon the hearth before the bright wood fire and gazing upon her with tender compassion in his intelligent eyes.

Twilight was closing in and the embers were beginning to cast grotesque shadows upon the white-washed walls of the sitting room, when her reverie was disturbed by the tramping of a horse hoofs and the mingled threats and entreaties of a stubborn voice:

"Ho, there, Selim! Thou unruly beast, what possesses thee! Come, now, Selim! Come now, good beast! Ho, Selim! Ho, now! Ho!"

Ethel sprang to the window and looked out. At a glance she saw how matters stood and tears of myrth took the place of those occasioned by disappointment. Joel Hollingsworth had driven Selim to the trustees' meeting, and in going home past the Barnard homestead, the horse had, of his own sweet will, turned up the familiar lane, and having reached his accustomed post, saw no reason at that hour in the evening for moving on.

Though as gentle as a lamb, Selim was for the time showing a determination equal to that of friend Hollingsworth; who, pale with exasperation and chagrin, and finding entreaties of no avail reached for the whip, and gave the animal a sudden, stinging cut with it. In response, Selim stood straight up, and pawed the air with his fore-feet.

Thoroughly frightened, Joel attempted to spring from the carriage but his foot caught in the rein, and he fell very heavily to the ground.

Ethel left the window and flew to his relief. At the sound of her voice Selim turned his beautiful eyes upon her, neighed and stood perfectly still. Patting him gently, the girl slipped the strap in its ring, tied him securely to the post, and then went to her fallen foe.

"I hope thee is not hurt," she said compassionately, "will thee let me assist thee to rise?"

"I do not believe I can stand," replied Joel in a trembling voice. "I jumped out, for I feared the beast would fall back on me, and I fear my ankle is broken," and his pale countenance proved that he suffered.

"O, I hope it is not so bad as thee fears," replied Ethel, "just lie still one moment while I get a cane for thee to lean upon, and I will help thee into the house."

Ethel was but a moment absent, but in that moment she had replenished the fire and pushed the lounge nearer the hearth, in readiness for the invalid.

Tenderly she helped him to rise, gave him the cane, then bidding him to rest upon her shoulder, by slow degrees they reached the house, and Joel sank almost fainting upon the lounge. With refreshing restoratives, Ethel revived him, then set about examining the wounded ankle before swelling should set in.

"I have taken a full course in anatomy," remarked she pleasantly, "and can soon tell thee if any bones are injured."

Swiftly and gently she made a thorough examination her countenance brightening as she did so. "It is nothing more than a bad sprain," said she, eagerly, "there is no bone fractured nor displaced."

A sign of relief was the response of Joel and the color began to come back to his face.

"Now there is nothing better for a sprain," continued Ethel, "than an application of moist clay; excuse me for a moment, and I will prepare it."

She disappeared, and after a short time returned with the clay and the proper bandages. Swiftly and deftly they were applied, Joel submitting without a murmur, and feeling almost instant relief.

"Blessings upon thee," said he humbly, "thou art a girl in a thousand."

"Aunt and uncle were invited to take tea at neighbor Pyle's this evening," remarked Ethel to conceal her pleasure at his honest praise, "and I was about to make a cup of tea for myself when I heard thy voice at the gate. I will prepare it now, and will enjoy it much more, now that I have company to share it."

"Must thou prepare it thyself? Hast thou no help?"

"Bridget is away on her yearly visit, and will not be at home until late this evening. Our man has gone to the station to meet her."

From Frank, Ethel had heard hints of his father's taste in the culinary line, and she prepared a supper that perfectly suited him. Joel watched her lithe, graceful figure as she flitted about; and mentally berated his past short-sightedness and obtinacy.

When all was prepared, Ethel drew the little claw-footed table in front of the lounge, placed a foot-stool under it for the wounded ankle, and Joel rose to partake of it.

In cheerful chat the meal progressed. Joel did ample justice to the viands; in fact, he could not remember when he had so enjoyed a supper.

It was scarcely finished and the table restored to its place, when Ethel's quick ear detected the roll of wheels. Making some excuse to leave the room, she slipped quickly out to meet her uncle and aunt, so that they might not be taken by surprise in their reception of the unexpected guest.

They welcomed Joel warmly and anxiously inquired into the cause of the accident.

"I never drove Selim before," said the repentant Joel, "but always knew the beast to be gentle and tractable. Therefore, I was totally unprepared for his bolting up thy lane and refusing to move from thy post."

Friend Barnard strove to maintain as grave a countenance as became his age, sect and the circumstances, but it was of no avail. In spite of himself he burst into a hearty laugh in which he was joined by Ethel, and finally by Joel himself.

"And now," said the latter, "if thee will add to the kindness I have received under this roof by taking me home in thy carriage with old Dobbin, I will let Frank come for Selim, for I have had enough of the beast for one time."

Friend Barnard agreed gladly, and assisted his vanquished enemy to a place in the carriage and drove slowly and peacefully along.

"The inner light will not let me say that the line fence is in the right place," said Joel when they reached his own gate, "but it prompts me to forgive; I am sorry for my enmity towards thee and thine, and ask thy forgiveness. Let us be friends."

"I have never been anything else than a friend to thee," said Farmer Barnard simply as he pressed Joel's outstretched hand.

It was fortunate after all, that Ethel didn't receive the appointment for the position as teacher in the district school for the happy Frank would assuredly have insisted upon her resignation. For June with its roses and district schools had scarcely arrived when Ethel became his wife and was gladly welcomed to the Hollingsworth homestead.

As for Selim, who has done his share in bringing about this happy state of affairs, he was valued as he deserves to be, for he has performed a duty worthy of all commendation—that of peacemaker.

The kidnapping of girls has become so frequent in Illinois that a bill has been favorably reported in the Legislature inflicting the death penalty for abduction when the girl is under 16.

A person will make greater progress in life, going a short distance of his own accord, than by following others to the highest elevation ever reached by man.

A TERRIFIC GALE.

A Remarkable Wind Storm Causes Havoc in Many Places.

Some Lives Lost and Great Damage Done to Property.

A storm swept over Manhattan Island the other afternoon which was one of the most unusual ever experienced by the people of a great city. For fifteen minutes the wind blew with rapidly increasing force. The clouds of dust swept up the streets into windows and doorways, and ruined everything that was exposed. Horses were frightened, vehicles overturned, showcases broken and windows smashed. Barrels were lifted up, boxes tumbled into the street, and hats and bonnets that once got started were as good as lost. At 5:30 o'clock the full height of the storm was reached, at which time the wind was blowing at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. It then gradually began to decrease in force, and with the dying away of the wind the rain began to fall, accompanied with thunder and lightning. By 6:30 the rain ceased.

Prior to the storm the humidity of the atmosphere was 88 degrees, but immediately after it was but 80 degrees.

The steamer Fletcher, the barge Harvest Home, the Hoboken and Erie ferryboats had a narrow escape from a collision that would have resulted in a serious loss of life. When the storm came on their engines were stopped and the boats allowed to drift.

In Brooklyn at 5:15 the wind blew a gale and the sky was darkened by clouds of smoke-like dust. Buildings were rocked in many portions of the city, and those who were abroad had to dodge flying boards and pieces of roof slate. Quite a number of stately trees were blown down.

Harry Buchanan, a seven-year-old boy, was swept from the pier at the foot of Dock street, Brooklyn, by the wind, in the height of the gale.

For an hour the wind raged over the water at the rate of about forty or forty-five miles. The ferry boats experienced no little difficulty in making headway against it, and they were delayed considerably on the trips at that time.

The storm in New Jersey was unusually severe. At Chadwick, near Manasquan, the lightning struck the house of Benjamin Truax and instantly killed his daughter Annie, aged nine years. The entire family were more or less injured.

The wind blew terrifically in Newark for fifteen minutes after 5 o'clock and considerable damage was done.

Trees were blown down in the Oranges, and, as in Newark, houses in course of erection were badly damaged.

The wind was followed by a driving rain storm of forty minutes' duration, accompanied by violent thunder claps.

At Philadelphia a huge dark cloud came sailing swiftly southward, carrying destruction in its wake. It completely observed every portion of the sky, and was composed of sand and dust. No rain accompanied the cloud, although the rumbling of distant thunder was heard and an occasional flash or lightning was seen. The storm struck the central and western portions of the city with terrific force, blinding pedestrians and stopping all the street cars. The police reported fifty odd buildings unroofed. Still no rain fell.

When the storm struck the grand stand on the Philadelphia's club base ball grounds a terrible scene of excitement was witnessed. The building shook from side to side and the 2000 spectators made a rush to escape. Players, umpires, telegraph operators and other employes joined in the rush, which was made madder when the dust filled the eyes of the struggling mob.

At West Chester, Penn., a gigantic oak tree was hurled across the engine of a passenger train, breaking the boiler. The fires had to be drawn and the train abandoned. In suddenness and violence the storm has no parallel for years.

Reports came in from the country districts about Reading, Penn., that the storm was of short duration, but fearful in its power of destruction in that city. Four of a handsome row of houses covering an entire block on Eleventh, from Center to Douglass streets, had their roofs torn off.

While three workmen were busily engaged on a church building in course of erection at Geneso, N. Y., a sudden gust of wind struck them with great force, knocking them to the ground, a distance of forty feet. Two of the men escaped serious injury, but the third, named Reed, of Rochester, was fatally crushed, and he died shortly afterward.

A sudden wind and rain storm, resembling a cyclone, swept over the Potomac Valley near Point of Rocks, seventy miles above Washington. Twenty-five men working on a railroad trestle spanning the river were blown off into the water sixty feet below.

In the country adjoining Easton, Penn., trees were uprooted, fences blown down and barns unroofed.

The tornado struck the tents of Barnum & Bailey's show at Williamsport, Penn. The performance was about half over, and at least 8000 people were present. All the immense canvas was prostrated to the ground except the large hippodrome tent, where the audience was seated. The cages containing the animals were overthrown, and the dressing-room was blown 200 yards away. Several performers were injured by flying poles and stakes. An antelope was killed and several horses injured, among them the famous stallion Firebrand, formerly owned by the King of Hanover. The excellent discipline of employes saved the audience from injury. Mr. Bailey estimates the loss at $20,000. Ichatoo, a Japanese; Nellie Flynn, Mollie Thompson, Lillie Deacon, Eric French, and George Marks, performers, were severely wounded.

In some places in the Housatonic Valley, at Connecticut, hailstones as large as hickory nuts fell, causing considerable damage.

At Susquehanna, Penn., William Clapper, of Gulf Summit, N. Y., was struck by lightning during the storm and instantly killed.

WHOLE FAMILY DROWNED.

A Man, His Wife and Two Children Capsized in a Mountain Stream.

A drowning accident is reported from Braxton, W. Va. P. B. Harr and family lived in a thinly settled district, and he and his wife and two children started to visit a neighbor. A mountain stream in their path was swollen out of its banks, but Harr attempted to cross it in a canoe. Half-way over, the frail boat capsized and the whole family were thrown out. The wife and one child immediately sank. Harr, who was an expert swimmer, seized another and made desperate efforts to escape. He caught on to the canoe, but was swept down stream, and perished before help could reach him. The bodies have been recovered.

THE strawberry crop was hardly up to the average, yet it was much larger than that of 1888, which was the lightest in many years.

AID FOR STATE SOLDIERS.

Distribution of the $400,000 Appropriation Made by Congress.

The War Department has just completed the allotment of the $400,000 appropriated by Congress for the equipment of the militia. The allotments are based on the representation of the States and Territories in Congress. The distribution will be as follows:

Alabama, $9492.70; Arkansas, $6554.89; California, $7594.16; Colorado, $2847.81; Connecticut, $5695.62; Delaware, $2847.81; Florida, $3797.08; Georgia, $11,391.24; Illinois, $20,883.94; Indiana, $14,239.05; Iowa, $12,340.51; Kansas, $8543.43; Kentucky, $12,340.51; Louisiana, $7594.16; Maine, $5695.62; Maryland, $7594.16; Massachusetts, $13,289.78; Michigan, $12,340.51; Minnesota, $6644.89; Mississippi, $8543.43; Missouri, $15,188.32; Nebraska, $4746.35; Nevada, $2847.81; New Hampshire, $3797.08; New Jersey, $8543.43; New York, $34,178.72; North Carolina, $10,441.97; Ohio, $21,833.21; Oregon, $2847.81; Pennsylvania, $28,478.10; Rhode Island, $3797.08; South Carolina, $8543.43; Tennessee, $11,391.24; Texas, $12,340.51; Vermont, $3797.08; Virginia, $11,391.24; West Virginia, $5695.62; Wisconsin, $10,441.97; Montana, $2847.81; Washington, $2847.81; North Dakota, $2847.81; South Dakota, $3797.08; Alaska, $3501.11; New Mexico, $3501.11.

The regulations provide that requisitions for militia supplies must be made by the Governors of States and Territories direct to the Secretary of War.

BALD KNOBBERS HANGED.

Bungling Work at the Scaffold—A Sketch of the Crime.

The three Bald Knobber murderers, David Walker, his son William Walker, and John Matthews, have been hanged at Ozark, Mo. Matthews asserted his innocence to the last. There was a painful scene at the hanging. The stretch of the rope let all three of the men fall to the ground. The rope broke, and William Walker dropped to the ground, where he lay for three minutes, talking. Matthews and David Walker speedily were drawn up, and died in a few moments. The trap was again adjusted, and William Walker was hanged a second time, dying without a struggle.

The crime for which the three men were executed was the murder of Charles Green and William Edens, on March 11, 1887. The Bald Knobbers were an organization of masked regulators, which started at Taney County, Mo., and spread to Christian County. Many of the prominent regulators were church members. The order in Christain County numbered between 300 and 400 members, David Walker being the leader. The band made many visits of correction to petty offenders, and finally, in 1887, whipped John Edens for misconduct in church. The latter's father publicly denounced the organization, which decided to punish him. A party of regulators went to his house at night, and fired into a room in which were the whole family, eight persons in all. William Edens and his brother-in-law, Charles Green, were killed. The whole county was aroused, and the murderers were soon in custody.

SCOTCH-IRISH CONGRESS.

A Large Attendance at the First Meeting Ever Held.

The first Scotch-Irish Congress in the history of either side of the Atlantic opened a few days ago at Columbia, Tenn., with a large attendance of delegates. It had been called to organize a permanent Scotch-Irish association, and to inaugurate the collection of data for a history which shall show the influence of the Scotch-Irish race on American civilization. Among those present were: Hon. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky; Colonel Aleck McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times;* Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York; Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta *Constitution*, and Senator Vance, of North Carolina.

On the second day there was a reunion of Union and Confederate soldiers of Scotch-Irish blood, at which ex-Governor John C. Brown, of Nashville, represented the Confederates, and Corporal Tanner the Union soldiers. The delegates also visited in a body "The Hermitage," the home of Andrew Jackson, the greatest of Scotch-Irish Presidents.

Robert Bonner, of New York city, presided.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EMIN PASHA is an Austrian.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW is just fifty-five.

THE Pope is a very fine chess player.

J. H. NEWMAN, the Cardinal, is eighty-seven.

GENERAL BOULANGER is quite a lion in London.

SENATOR INGALLS is extremely careful in his attire.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is going into literature.

MRS. HARRISON has lost three pounds since she entered the White House.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has hired a cottage for the summer at Deer Park, Md.

THE Kings of Belgium, Saxony, Greece and Servia will visit the Paris Exhibition.

M. CHEVREUL, the French scientist, was a devout Christian during the 104 years of his life.

BARON MAXIMILLIAN WASHINGTON, of Styrita, is a relation of the immortal George.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has been appointed referee in an important law suit in New York.

SIR MORRELL MACKENZIE, the famous surgeon, has gone to the Canary Isles for much needed rest.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, the new British Minister to this country, calls himself "Pantsfut."

A BRONZE statue of John Bright is to be erected at Rochdale, England, by public subscription.

MEISSONIER, the painter, is second only to Boulanger in the influence he exerts upon the French public.

EX-SECRETARY BAYARD'S daughter, Nannie, is called the most thorough horsewoman in Washington.

IT is proposed to confer public honors upon Henry M. Stanley when he returns to England from Africa.

HERR MEYER, the largest ivory importer in the world, and brother-in-law of Carl Schurz died recently at Kiel, Prussia.

THE President was photographed in New York at the Centennial while in the act of biting a quarter-section out of a sandwich.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE MATSON, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana last year, has gone into railroading.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE says there are two things of which he is immoderately fond—horse-racing, when conducted honestly—and baseball.

LATER NEWS.

THE gold medal for fine marching in the Centennial Civic parade in New York city was awarded to the boys of the public schools.

JOHN PENDER SAULSBURY, Secretary of State of Delaware, died at his home in Dover. He was the eldest son of Chancellor Willard Saulsbury, who was United States Senator from Delaware during the war. Secretary Saulsbury was born at Georgetown August 27, 1853.

SIX suicides were reported at the Coroners' office in New York city inside of four hours.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS TANNER delivered an address before the Scotch-Irish Convention at Columbia, Tenn.

THE naval board ordered to prepare plans for three new cruisers has decided on the designs.

PLANS have been approved by the Navy Department for four boarding steamers, to be located at points where infection from epidemics is feared. The boats are intended to isolate patients at quarantine stations and will cost about $30,000 each.

ADDITIONAL appointments by the President: George D. Reynolds, of Missouri, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri; Elbert E. Kimball, of Missouri, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri; Richard R. Farr, of Virginia, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia; Joseph P. Wilson, of Idaho Territory, to be United States Marshal for the Territory of Idaho.

THE Samoan Conference in Berlin discussed the condition of the harbor of Apia and took measures for its improvement.

AN officer and two seamen belonging to the German warship Schwalbe have been killed by insurgents at Bagamoyo, Africa.

A SANGUINARY encounter occurred at Bochum, Westphalia, between the military and the striking miners. Two persons were killed and many were injured. There was also an encounter near Brackel, Westphalia, between the troops and strikers. Three of the miners and a woman were killed and several were wounded.

AN explosion of fire damp at Toms Run mines, Penn., killed four Hungarian miners and injured seven.

HENRY A. FOSTER died at his home in Rome, N. Y., in his ninetieth year. He was the senior ex-United States Senator, having been appointed in 1844, one year before Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

THE twelve special men sent from Washington to count the money in the New York Sub-Treasury on the death of Sub-Treasurer McCue, have completed their work. The balance sheet on April 2 showed $176,394,763.45 to be in the Treasury, and the count tallied to a penny.

DURING a storm Mrs. William McNall and her three children of Ridgeway, Penn., went into the cellar of their house for safety. They had hardly reached the foot of the stairs when a bolt of lightning struck the house, killing all four instantly.

THE Y. M. C. A. Convention in Philadelphia adjourned after recommending that incapacitated members receive pensions.

AT Mountain Home, Penn., Jeffrey Harrison, aged eleven years, in a fit of rage shot and killed his playmate, Sophia Everett, aged ten.

PROFESSOR A. J. BLANC, of Cincinnati, a noted chemist and the most expert manufacturer of pyrotechnics in the United States, murdered his wife and daughter and then killed himself.

PATRICK FORD, sixty years old, a watchman in Armour's Chicago packing house, killed his young bride of three months and then committed suicide.

PROFESSOR ST. CLAIR, the aeronaut, in attempting to give his "leap from the clouds" at Houston, Texas, lost his grip on the parachute, fell 300 feet to the earth and was killed. Nearly every bone in his body was broken.

JAMES SMITH, who was on trial at Kansas City for robbing the Badger Lumber Company, suddenly rose in the court-room, rushed upon Detective Gilley and fatally cut his throat. Smith then turned to flee, but was shot and killed on the spot.

SECRETARY TRACY has awarded to the Richmond (Va.) Locomotive and Machine works the contract for supplying the boilers and machinery of the battleship Texas, now building at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The price fixed in the contract is $634,500.

THE President left Washington the other morning on the United States steamer Despatch for a cruise in Chesapeake Bay. He was accompanied by Secretaries Windom and Rusk, Mrs. Harrison and Master Benjamin H. McKee. The party attended religious services at Fortress Monroe.

TEN THOUSAND cotton weavers were on strike at Thizy, France.

EDITOR WHITELAW REID, the new Minister to France, arrived at Paris and was warmly welcomed.

THE Berlin Conference has decided to have an adviser for the King of Samoa appointed annually by the powers in rotation.

THE miners' strike in Westphalia has assumed such proportions that 7000 troops have been called out. Rioting strikers at Schleswig were fired into by the soldiers and six persons were killed.

THE Brooklyn Bridge stands out conspicuously in the Centennial round-up. There was not an accident, not a single arrest and not a delayed train. On Monday 210,184 persons crossed the Bridge and paid in 04921; on Tuesday 203,571 passengers $501S and on Wednesday 174,620 paid $4626.21. Tuesday was the greatest day in the history of the Bridge.

As there is no more room for money in the treasury of the Financial Department of Japan the authorities are now storing the "filthy lucre" in the Asakusa granaries.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

——Three men were instantly killed by a fall of roof coal in the Hyde Park mine shaft at Scranton.

——A 5-year-old daughter of Edward Gately fell off a foot bridge at the lower end of St. Clair and was drowned.

——The Scranton police are working on a clue to the murderer of Policeman Ellis, who was killed last February.

——An all day Prohibition County Convention was held at Lancaster, at which Senator Colquitt and others made speeches.

——The result of the special election in East Stroudsburg was in favor of having water and electric light for that region.

——The walls of the ruin of the Mountain City Theatre, at Altoona, fell and crushed in a stable, instantly killing a teamster.

——General William Lilly, of Mauch Chunk, was elected president of the new Board of Trustees of the Miners' Hospital at Ashland.

——Frank E. Smith, of Scranton, has taken steps to get a divorce from his wife Jessie, whom, it is alleged, he was forced to marry.

——James Kitchings, aged 21, an employe of the Gaylard Colliery, in Plymouth, was crushed between timbers and a car and killed.

——Six prisoners escaped from the Almshouse at Uniontown where they were confined while the new Fayette County jail was being built.

——The union coke workers at Beeson's Coke Works, at Uniontown, beat a non-union man, and four of them were arrested and put in jail.

——Bernard Gallagher and William Devinney, of Drifton, while stealing a ride on mine cars, were crushed to death by a runaway car.

——Michael Finn, aged 45 years, unmarried, while walking on the railroad tracks near Pottsville, was struck by a train and instantly killed.

——Burglars entered the hardware store of W. C. Haick, at Tremont, and robbed the place of about $30 in cash and about $100 worth of goods.

——Ten of the noted Fayette county desperadoes, seven men and three women, have been captured and are imprisoned in the Somerset county jail.

——Judge White, of Pittsburg, announced that he would grant no rehearing in license cases, and nearly 500 saloons in Allegheny County were closed.

——Charles Frick, a German, fifty years of age, died at the almshouse, in Allentown, from injuries received while at work in Lower Macungie Township.

——William Goodman, aged 19, was assaulted by three Poles and dangerously stabbed in Reading, without provocation. The assailants have not been discovered.

——Michael Harding's house, in the Providence section of Scranton, was entered by a sneak thief, and $685 stolen from a bureau drawer and a boarder's coat pocket.

——Judge Waddell, of Chester county, refused to test the validity of the will of Ella M. Sharpless, which was contested by her half-sister, Phœbe Ann Sharpless.

——The Wayne Fencibles are annoyed at the conduct of their colonel, who did not allow them to become the guests of the New York 7th Regiment, as had been arranged.

——George Wesnel, aged 70, while painting the roof of an ice-house at Kratz Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad, lost his foothold and fell to the ground, being instantly killed.

——By the decision of the supreme Court in the case of Geiger vs. Unger, the farmers of Berks county are relieved from the payment of their notes to the sellers of Bohemian oats.

——In the primary elections of Lancaster county the Magee combination scored a victory for the district attorneyship and for several of the other nominations for county offices.

——General Hastings said that after a talk with Governor Beaver he had concluded to ask the Legislature for an appropriation to provide the State National Guards with new uniforms.

——Frank Wentzells, a lumberman, committed suicide by shooting at Aisace, about five miles from Reading. He had been depressed by White Caps notices which were recently sent him.

——The primary elections in Lancaster county were not a victory for the Magee faction, the Quay faction having elected a majority of the delegates to the State Convention.

——An indignation meeting was held at Wilkesbarre protesting against the action of the Senate Committee in reporting the bill for the consolidation of school districts unfavorably.

——Patrick Brady, a driver-boy in Lackawanna Colliery at Oliphant, was instantly killed by a shot fired in one of the breasts while he was driving by the door in the main gangway.

——The Mount Penn division of the Locomotive Firemen's Brotherhood disbanded at Reading, owing to the objection manifested by the Reading Railroad officials to labor organizations.

——Francis Warner and Henry Baker have their shoe and underwear factories, respectively, at Schuylkill Haven, ready for opening. This will give employment to a large number of persons.

——Four burglars were lodged in the Dauphin County jail for robbing a store in Williamsburg, and one of them named Renner was shot in the neck while trying to escape from the officers.

——As Mr. Rush was throwing hay from the loft in his barn, near Allentown, to feed his horses he accidentally prodded a tramp, who was biding in the hay, on the forehead with the pitchfork, causing an ugly wound.

——David and George Shaules, living in Jefferson Township, near Pittsburg, were arrested for fatally shooting their young stepmother after their father had hanged himself, their object being to inherit the estate.

——The numerous robberies in Lehigh and Northampton counties caused the authorities to make a raid upon the tramps who have their rendezvous in barns on the outskirts of Allentown. Eighteen nomads were captured and landed in jail.

——Some of the Italians employed on the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Orwigsburg, tried to inaugurate a general strike, but were routed by the sheriff and several of the contractors, and the ringleaders were arrested and put in jail.

——Miss Jane Hughes, one of Erie's wealthiest ladies, died at the age of 81. Deceased received a fright when a young lady and a nervous prostration ensued, which made her an invalid for life. She spent almost three score years in her bed or in the easy chair.

——The coroner's jury directed that Miss Mary Bentz, a youg woman living on North Eighth street, Reading, be held for infanticide. Her newly-born babe was found in a cesspool. A warrant has been issued for her arrest, but it can not be served as she is very ill and may not survive.

——Calvin Himmelberger, of Myerstown, was married to Miss Alice Tice, of Stroudsburg, by Rev. W. J. Welker, of Lebanon. On their trip to Myerstown the horse ran away and hurled the bride and groom into the street with great violence. They were severely bruised. The carriage was completely wrecked.

——Eight Indians of the training school have been arrested and placed in the jail in Carlisle, for disorderly conduct. Two of the prisoners, William Campbell and Edward Shenandoah, were given a hearing and discharged. The remaining six, however, will remain in jail for court, unless bail is procured or the case settled.

——A dynamite bomb was exploded under a long wooden building at Maple and Ring Streets Wilkes-Barre, shattering the building and smashing the windows of neighboring houses. Four inmates were more or less severely injured. The house was occupied by Michael Vack, a hungarian, and a countrymau of his, known as John Smith, has been arrested on suspicion.

——Gertie, a 10-year-old daughter of Mrs. Reed, met with a sad and probably fatal accident while gathering wild flowers along a hill near Hummelstown. She slipped and fell over a precipice thirty feet high and was terribly injured. Her skull sustained a compound fracture, while her entire body is covered with lacerated wounds and bruises.

——The carpenters of Williamsport have notified all employers that they will demand nine hours' work for the same pay that they have been heretofore receiving for ten hours. The men are thoroughly organized and are backed by the Carpenters and Joiners' Union. Unless the demand is granted a strike will result. One leading contractor acceded to the request.

——Christian Kintzley, a German, hailing from Philadelphia, was committed at Reading for fraudulently obtaining money. He worked a very simple game upon a number of merchants and obtained about $300. He represented that he had met them before, said he was about to receive a legacy of $7,000, but, in the meantime, being hard up, was willing to pay an enormous rate of interest for a small loan.

——While Silas Myers, a Markleysburg merchant, was driving across the mountain to Uniontown with a load of produce, he was assailed by two men, who began to shoot at him from behind some bushes. Surmising that they were robbers after his money, Mr. Myers laid whip to his horses, at the same time taking from his vest pocket a $5 bill, which he threw out, and which was wafted on the wind toward the robbers. They seized the money and ceased their fire and pursuit.

——Stephen Butler, while at a ball given in the House of All Nations, at Scranton, was stabbed in the right breast by some unknown person during a disturbance in which several persons were involved. He was carried to the Lackawanna Hospital and during the day became so low that Coroner Barnet took his ante-mortem statement. Walter Gereiski, a polander, and Jacob Heiser, have been put under arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the affair, which the authorities believe will end fatally.

——Joseph Vincet, a young Kentuckian who has been working at Reber the past two months, stabbed Grant Bernhardt, probably fatally, in a row at Good Spring. Vincet had stolen a pair of Bernhardt's boots, and the latter demanded his property. Vincet then turned on Bernhardt and inflicted four dangerous cuts on his body. Three Coal and Iron policemen have searched for Vincet, but have not yet captured him. He is supposed to have taken to the mountains.

——The citizens of Markleysburg, where the Fayette county robbers were captured, have found a new-made grave in the burying ground of the Teats family, one of the female members of which was arrested with the bandits at Hill House. It is said that a few nights before the arrest there were heard in the Hill House sounds as of some one nailing a box, and the Markleysburg people think the new-made grave may contain the body of the robber who was shot the night of the McClellandtown outrages. The grave will be opened and examined.

——Sallie Fry, aged 14 years, and Gertie and Buelah Klinger, aged respectively 10 and 4 years, of Ashland, while crossing a foot log spanning Mahanoy Creek fell into the stream. The elder children were washed a short distance, where they seized obstructions, to which they clung, but the little girl was washed several hundred yards further and rested in an eddy formed by projecting rocks. The screams of the children attracted help and all were taken out. Medical aid was summoned and two of them resuscitated, but it is believed the litile girl can not recover.

——Collelo Salisfare, an Italian, was arrested at Scranton, and lodged in jail for defrauding a large number of his countrymen out of sums ranging from $1 to $10 each. Salisfare impressed his importance upon his countrymen by wearing a cap somewhat similar to that worn by a railroad conductor, dressed well and said he was largely interested in the new Scranton and Ontario Railroad, building North from Scranton, and promised his victims work as soon as the contracts were let, taking the money as pledges that they would be on hand for employment. His scheme is said to have netted him several hundred dollars.

——A desperate effort was made to assault Miss Ely, the young lady teacher at Greenwood School, Kennett Township. Miss Ely had dimissed the scholars and remained for a short time to arrange some things about the school. When she came out and was just locking the door, a man, who had been hiding near the schoolhouse, made a grab for her and caught her. She screamed and made a desperate effort to escape, which she finally succeeded in doing, while her assailant was trying to unlock the schoolhouse door to drag her inside. She ran to the railroad station, about a quarter of a mile distant, and gave the alarm, but the man has not yet been captured. The young lady is so prostrated that she can not give a description of her assailant.

——A man with slightly gray hair and whiskers registered at the Mausion House in West Chester as S. Lowery, Reading. Mr. Keech, the clerk of the house, had a faint recolleotion that his guest was one and the same man who two years ago robbed the house of a pair of fine blankets, leaving one grip filled with bricks. A visit was made to his room in the morning and the suspicion was found to be correct, as a pair of blankets were found to be missing. Mr. Newlin telephoned to Mr. Pyle, of the Clayton House, Wilmington, relative to his visitor, and got a reply that three of the best blankets were also gone from the room that the scamp occupied on the night of the 30th. This is the third time that hotel men have been victimized in that borough by, as he is called, the "blanket thief."

THE Paris *Figaro* says that King Alfonso XIII. of Spain is a beautiful child, with a laughing face and fair hair falling down over his shoulders.

KING JOHN, of Abyssinia, who died recently, claimed to be a direct descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "A Poisoned Dinner."

TEXT: "*So they poured out for the men to eat. And it came to pass, as they were eating of the pottage, that they cried out, and said: O thou man of God, there is death in the pot. And they could not eat thereof.*"—II Kings iv., 40.

Elisha had gone down to lecture to the students in the theological seminary at Gilgal. He found the students very hungry, as students are apt to be. It is very seldom the world makes large provisions for those who give themselves to intellectual toil. In order that these students may be prepared to hear what Elisha says, he first feeds their hunger. He knew very well it is useless to talk, to preach, to lecture with hungry men.

So Elisha, recognizing this common sense principle which every Christian ought to recognize, sends servants out to get food for these hungry students. They pick up some good, healthful herbs, but they happen to pick up also some coloquintida, a bitter poisonous, deathful herb. They bring all these herbs, they put them into the boiling pot, they stir them up, and then a portion of this food is brought to the students and their professors. Seated at the table, one of the hungry students begins immediately to eat, and he happens to get hold of some of the coloquintida. He knew it by the taste. He cries out: "Poison, poison! O thou man of God, there is death in the pot!" Consternation is thrown over the whole group. What a fortunate thing it was that this student so early found the coloquintida in the mixture at the table! You will by reference find this story is precisely as I have mentioned it.

Well, in our day there are great caldrons of sin and death. Coloquintida of mighty temptation is pressed into it. Some dip it out, and taste, and reject it and live. Others dip it out, taste it, keep on and die. And it is the business of every minister of religion, and every man who wishes well to the human race, and who wants to keep the world back from its follies and its sufferings, to cry out: "Beware! poison, poison! Look out for this caldron! Stand back! Beware!"

Sin has done an awful work in our world. It has gone out through all the ages, it has mixed up a great caldron of trouble and suffering and pain, and the whole race is poisoned—poisoned in body, poisoned in mind, poisoned in soul. But blessed be God that the Gospel of Jesus Christ is the antidote, and where there was sin there shall be pardon, and where there was suffering there shall be comfort, and where there was death there shall be life.

Some time ago, you will remember, I persuaded you of the importance of being charitable in judgment of others. At the same time I said to you briefly what this morning I wish to say with great emphasis, that while we sympathize with the sinner we must denounce the sin, that while we pity the unfortunate we must be vehement against transgression. Sin is a jagged thing that needs to be roughly handled. You have no right to garland it with fine phrases or lustrous rhetoric. You cannot catch a buffalo with a silken lasso.

A group of emigrants settle in a wild region. The next day a wild beast comes down from the mountain and carries off one of the children. The next day a wild beast comes down from the mountain and carries off another child. Forthwith all the neighbors band together, and they go out with torch in one hand and gun in the other to hunt these monsters down, to find their hiding place, to light up and ransack the caverns, and to destroy the invaders of their houses. So we want now not merely to talk about the sins and follies of the world, we want to go behind them, back of them. Down into the caverns where they hide we need to go with the torch of God's Word in one hand and the sword of God's eternal Spirit in the other to hunt out and slay these iniquities in their hiding places. Or, to come back to the figure suggested by my text, we want to find what are the caldrons of sin and death from which the iniquities of society are dipped out.

I. In the first place, I remark: that unhappy and undisciplined homes are the caldrons of great iniquity.

Parents harsh and cruel on the one hand, or on the other hand loose in their government, wickedly loose in their government, are raising up a generation of vipers. A home where scolding and fretfulness are dominant is blood relation to the gallows and the penitentiary! Petulance is a serpent that crawls up into the family nursery sometimes and crushes everything. Why, there are parents who even make religion disgusting to their children. They scold them for not loving Christ. They have an exasperating way of doing their duty. The house is full of the war whoop of contention, and from such a place husband and sons go out to die.

Oh, is there a Hagar leading away Ishmael into the desert to be smitten of the thirst and parched of the sand? In the solemn birth hour a voice fell to thee from the throne of God, saying: "Take this child and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages." At even time, when the angels of God hover over that home, do they hear the children lisping the name of Jesus? O traveler for eternity, your little ones gathered under your robes, are you leading them on the right road, or are you taking them out on the dangerous winding bridle path, off which their inexperienced feet may slip, and up which comes the howling of the wolf and the sound of loosened ledge and tumbling avalanche? Blessed is the family altar at which the children kneel. Blessed is the cradle in which the Christian mother rocks the Christian child. Blessed is the song the little ones sing at nightfall when sleep is closing the eyes and loosening the hand from the toy on the pillow. Blessed is that mother whose every heart-throb is a prayer for her children's welfare.

The world grows old, and the stars will cease to illuminate it, and the waters to refresh it, and the mountains to guard it, and the heavens to overspan it, and its long story of sin and shame and glory and triumph will soon turn to ashes; but influences that started in the early home roll on and roll up through all eternity—blooming in all the joy, waving in all the triumph, exulting in all the song, or shrinking back into all the darkness. Father, mother, which way are you leading your children?

A house took fire and the owner was very careful to get all his furniture out. He got all his books out, and he got all his pictures out, and he got all his valuable papers out, but he forgot to ask, until it was too late: "Are my children safe?" Oh, when the earth shall melt with fervent heat, and the mountains shall blaze, and the seas shall blaze, and the earth shall blaze, will your children be safe? Will your children be safe? Unhappy and undisciplined homes are the source of much of the wretchedness and sin of the world.

I know there are exceptions to it sometimes. From a bright and beautiful Christian home a husband or a son will go out to die. Oh, how long you had that boy in your prayers! He does not know how many sleepless nights you have spent over him. He does not understand how many tears you have shed for his waywardness. Oh, it is hard, after you have toiled for a child, and given him every advantage and every kindness, to have him pay you back in ingratitude! As one Sabbath morning a father came to the foot of the pulpit as I stepped out of it, and said: "O my son, my son, my son!" There is many a young man proud of his mother, who would strike into the dust any man who would insult her, who is at this moment himself, by his evil doing and his bad habits, sharpening a dagger to plunge through that mother's heart. A telegram brought him from afar. He went bloated and scarred into the room and he stood by the lifeless form of his mother.

Her hair gray; it had turned gray in sorrow. Those eyes had wept floods of tears over his wandering. That still white hand had done him many a kindness and had written many a loving invitation and good counsel. He had broken her old heart. He came into the room and threw himself on the casket and he sobbed outright: "Mother, mother!" but those lips that had kissed him in infancy and uttered so many kind words spoke not; they were sealed. Rather than have such a memory come on my soul, I would prefer to have roll over on me the Alps and the Himalayas.

But, while sometimes there are sons who turn out very badly, coming from good homes, I want to tell you for your encouragement it is a great exception. Yet an unhappy and undisciplined home is the poisonous caldron from which a vast multitude drink their death.

II. I remark that another caldron of iniquity is an indolent life. All the rail trains down the Hudson River yesterday, all the rail trains on the Pennsylvania route, all the trains on the Long Island road brought to these cities young men to begin commercial life. Some of them are here this morning, I doubt not. Do you know what one of your great temptations is going to be? It is the example of indolent people in our cities. They are in all our cities. They dress better than some who are industrious. They have access to all places of amusement—plenty of money, and yet idle. They hang around our great hotels—the Fifth Avenue, the Windsor, the Brunswick, the Stuyvesant, the Gilsey House—all our beautiful hotels, you find them around there any day—men who do nothing, never earn anything, yet well dressed, having plenty. Why should I walk? Why should you work? Why drudge and toil in bank and shop and office, or on the scaffolding, or by the anvil, when these men get along so well and do not work?

Some of them hang around the city halls of our great cities, toothpick in their mouth, waiting for some crumb to fall from the office holder's table. Some of them hang around the city hall for the city van bringing criminals from the station houses. They stand there and gloat over it—really enjoy the disgrace and suffering of these poor creatures as they get out of the city van and go into the courts.

Where do they get their money? That is what you ask. That is what I ask. Only four ways of getting money—only four: by inheritance, by earning it, by begging it, by stealing it; and there are a vast multitude among us who get their living not by inheritance, or by earning it, nor by begging it. I do not like to take the responsibility of saying how they get it!

Now, these men are a constant temptation. Why should I toil and wear myself out in the bank, or the office, or the store, or the shop, or the factory? These men have nothing to do. They get along a great deal better. And that is the temptation under which a great many young men fall. They begin to consort with these men, these idlers, and they go down the same awful steeps. The number of men in our cities who are trying to get their living by their wits and by sleight of hand is all the time increasing.

A New York merchant saw a young man, one of his clerks, in half disguise, going into a very low place of amusement. The merchant said to himself: "I must look out for that clerk; he is going in bad company and going in bad places; I must look out for him." A few months passed on, and one morning the merchant entered his store, and this clerk of whom I have been speaking came up in assumed consternation and said: "Oh, sir, the store has been on fire; I have put out the fire, but there are a great many goods lost; we have had a great crowd of people coming and going." Then the merchant took the clerk by the collar and said: "I have had enough of this; you cannot deceive me; where are those goods you stole?" The young man instantly confessed his villainy.

O the numbers of people in these great cities who are trying to get their living not honestly! And they are a mighty temptation to the industrious young man who cannot understand it. While these others have it so easy they have it so hard. Horatius of olden time was told that he could have just as much ground as he could plow around with a yoke of oxen in one day. He hooked up the oxen to the plow and he cut a very large circle and plowed until he came to the same point where he started, and all that property was his. But I have to tell you to-day that just so much financial, just so much moral, just so much spiritual possession you will have as you compass with your own industries, and just so much as from the morning of your life to the evening of your life you can plow around with your own hard work. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise." One of the most awful caldrons of death to-day is an indolent life. Thank God that you have to work.

III. Once more I remark: that the dram shop is a great caldron of iniquity in our time. Anacharsis said that the vine bore three grapes: the first was Pleasure, the next was Drunkenness, and the next Misery. Every saloon above ground or under ground is a fountain of iniquity. It may have a license and it may go along quite respectably for a while, but after a while the cover will fall off and the color of the iniquity will be displayed.

"Oh," says some one, "you ought to be easier on such a traffic when it pays such a large revenue to the government, and helps support your schools and your great institutions of mercy." And then I think of what William E. Gladstone said—I think it was the first time he was chancellor of the exchequer—when men engaged in the ruinous traffic came to him and said their business ought to have more consideration from the fact that it paid such a large revenue to the English government, Mr. Gladstone said: "Gentlemen, don't worry yourselves about the revenue; give me thirty millions of sober people, and we'll have revenue enough and a surplus."

We might in this country—this traffic perished—have less revenue, but we would have more happy homes, and we would have more peace, and we would have fewer people in the penitentiary, and there would be tens of thousands of men who are now on the road to hell who would start on the road to heaven.

But the financial ruin is a very small part of it. This iniquity of which I speak takes everything that is sacred out of the family, everything that is holy in religion, everything that is infinite in the soul and tramples it under foot. The marriage day has come. The twain are at the altar. Lights flash. Music sounds. Gay feet go up and down the drawing-room. Did ever a vessel launch on such a bright and beautiful sea? The scene changes. Dingy garret. No fire. On a broken chair a sorrowful wife. Last hope gone. Poor, forsaken, trodden under foot, she knows all the sorrow of being a drunkard's wife. "Oh," she says, "he was the kindest man that ever lived, he was no noble, he was so good! God never made a grander man than he was, but the drink did it, the drink did it!" Some day she will prest her hands against her temples and cry: "Oh, my brain, my brain!" or she will go out on the abutment of the bridge some moonlight night and look down on the glassy surface and wonder if under that glassy surface there is not some rest for a broken heart.

A young man, through the intercession of metropolitan friends, gets a place in a bank or store. He is going to leave his country home. That morning they are up early in the old homestead. The trunk is on the wagon. Mother says: "My son, I put a Bible in the trunk, I hope you will read it often." She wipes the tears away with her apron. "Oh," he says, "come, don't you be worried, I know how to take care of myself. Don't be worried about me." The father says: "My son, be a good boy and write home often, your mother will be anxious to hear from you." Crack! goes the whip, and over the hills goes the wagon. Five years have passed on, and a dissipated life has done its work for that young man. There is a hearse coming up in front of the old homestead. The young men of the neighborhood who have stayed on the farm come in and say: "Is it possible? Why, he doesn't look natural, does he? Is that the fair brow we used to know? Is that the healthy cheek we used to know? It can't be possible that is him." The parents stand looking at the gash in the forehead from which the life oozed out, and they lift their hands and say: "Oh, my son, Absalom, my son, my son Absalom; would God that I had died for thee, oh Absalom, my son, my son!"

Lorenzo de Medici was very sick, and some of his superstitious friends thought if they could dissolve a certain number of pearls in a cup and then he would drink them it would cure him of the disease. So they went around and they gathered up all the beautiful pearls they could find, and they dissolved them in a cup, and the sick man drank them. Oh, it was an expensive draught. But I tell you of a more expensive draught than that. Drunkenness puts into its cup the pearl of physical health, the pearl of domestic happiness, the pearl of respectability, the pearl of Christian hope, the pearl of an everlasting heaven, and presses it to the hot lips.

I tell you the dram shop is the gate of hell. The trouble is they do not put up the right kind of a sign. They have a great many different kinds of signs now on places where strong drink is sold. One is called the "restaurant," and another is called the "saloon," and another is called the "hotel," and another is called the "wine cellar," and another is called the "sample room." What a name to give one of those places! A "sample room!" I saw a man on the steps of one of those "sample rooms" the other day, dead drunk. I said to myself: "I suppose that is a sample!" I tell you it is the gate of hell.

"Oh," says some man, "I am kind, I am indulgent to my family, I am right in many respects, I am very generous, and I have too grand and generous a moral nature to be overthrown in that way." Let me say that the persons who are in the most peril have the largest hearts, the best education, the brightest prospects. This sin chooses the fattest lambs for its sacrifice. The brightest garlands are by this carbuncled hand of drunkenness torn off the brow of the poet and the orator. Charles Lamb, answer! Thomas Hood, answer! Sheridan, the English orator, answer! Edgar A. Poe, answer! Junius Brutus Booth, answer!

Oh, come and look over it while I draw off the cover—hang over it and look down into it, and see the seething, boiling, loathsome, smoking, agonizing, blaspheming hell of the drunkard. Young man, be master of your appetites and passions. There are hundreds—might I not say thousands?—of young men in this house this morning—young men of fair prospects. Put your trust in the Lord God and all is well. But you will be tempted. Perhaps you may this moment be addressed on the first Sabbath of your coming to the great city, and I give you this brotherly counsel. I speak not in a perfunctory way. I speak as an older brother talks to a younger brother. I put my hand on your shoulder this day and commend you to Jesus Christ, who himself was a young man and died while yet a young man, and has sympathy for all young men. Oh, be master, by the grace of God, of your appetites and passions!

I close with a peroration. Ministers and speakers are very apt to close with a peroration, and they generally roll up some grand imagery to express what they have to say. I close with a peroration mightier than was ever uttered by mere human lips. Two quotations. The first is this: "Who hath woe? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? They that tarry long at the wine, they that go to seek mixed wine. Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it moveth itself aright in the cup, for at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." This is the other quotation. Make up your mind as to which is the more impressive. I think the last is the mightier: "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk thou in the sight of thine own eyes; but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment."

BURNED TO DEATH.

Five Persons Perish in Flames at Westchester Village, N. Y.

Five persons were burned to death at a fire in Westchester Village, N. Y., early in the morning.

The residents were awakened from sleep by the clanging of fire bells. It was learned that the house occupied by Watson Bowne and his family had caught fire from some unknown cause. When the hose company arrived the fire had already gained considerable headway. It spread rapidly, and within half an hour after being discovered the building was entirely enveloped.

It was known that the mother of Mr. Bowne, Rebecca Bowne, aged sixty, Catherine Watson Bowne, aged six, and Ellen Margaret Bowne, aged four and a half, his children, were in the burning building. Frantic efforts were made to rescue them, but without avail.

The flames shut off any approach to the building and rendered an attempt at rescue impracticable. After the fire had been subdued the bodies were recovered. They were charred and blackened, but recognizable. Two servant girls, Catherine Dunn, aged eighteen, and Mary Dunn, her sister aged ten, also perished.

The entire population of the village turned out to see the fire and the utmost excitement prevailed. Mr. Bowne was almost frantic when he discovered that his children and mother had not left the burning building. It was absolutely impossible to do anything for them, as the house was a mass of flame and the poor inmates were cut off from the windows.

OWING to his declining mental faculties, the venerable historian, George Bancroft, has entirely ceased his literary work.

DANIEL BAUGH, who lives at Scottsburg, Ind., celebrated his 100th birthday anniversary by dancing a jig.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 19.

Lesson Text: "The Lord's Supper," Mark xiv., 12-26—Golden Text: Luke xxii., 19—Commentary.

12. "The first day of unleavened bread, when they killed the passover." The last day on earth in a mortal body had come; this night He would keep the passover with His disciples, and on the morrow be crucified—Christ our passover sacrificed for us (I Cor. v., 7)—and He went forward calmly, unwaveringly, knowing every step of the way beforehand. It was over fourteen hundred years since the first passover was kept that night in Egypt, when by the blood of a lamb the first born of Israel were saved from death and the nation brought forth from their bondage by the outstretched arm of Jehovah, and now the Lamb of God to whom every sacrifice from the beginning pointed is about to be slain, whose blood saves from eternal death all to whom it is applied, and who shall yet accomplish for Israel a greater deliverance than that from Egypt. We cannot think of His omitting a single passover feast since first He went up to Jerusalem with Joseph and Mary at the age of 12, when He uttered His first recorded words: "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" Faithfully did He keep to that business, not seeking His own will or glory, but in all things pleasing the Father, and soon we shall hear Him say to His Father: "I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do." As we go forward finishing the work which He gives us to do, let us cheerfully and persistently renounce our own will in all things and keep saying to Him: "Lord, where wilt Thou, what wilt Thou?"

13. "He sendeth forth two of His disciples." Just as when He wanted the ass's colt (chap. xi., 1), but this time we know whom He sent, for Lu. xxii., 8, says it was Peter and John; He may have sent the same two on the previous occasion, but we are not told. He sendeth whom He will, and where He will, and every disciple is expected to be ready and promptly obey, willing to be sent anywhere, and just as willing to be passed by and see another sent; the last is sometimes the hardest.

"Go ye into the city, and there shall meet you a man bearing a pitcher of water; follow him." All things are naked and open to His eyes. He is acquainted with all our words and ways; it would help us to remember this.

14. "The Master saith, where is the guest chamber where I shall eat the passover with My disciples?" What a privilege to prepare a room for Jesus and welcome Him and His disciples to it; what a privilege to let Him have the use of anything that we have, but how slow we are to see it.

15. "He will show you a large upper room furnished and prepared; there make ready for us." This indicates the man's cheerful and willing service; he did not do as little as he could; he did not say, Well, if I give the use of a room that is all He can expect of me, but, like Mary, in the previous lesson, he did all that he could, he gave a furnished and prepared room. Jesus gave Himself, His all, for us; unless we cheerfully place all we are and have at His service it is a proof that we do not know or appreciate His love to us.

16. "His disciples went forth and came into the city, and found as He had said unto them; and they made ready the passover." When we obey Him we will always find it just as He says; there is nothing so safe and sure and glorious as believing and obeying God. If we are willing and obedient we shall eat the good of the land (Isa. i., 19). He has prepared for us a passover and invites us to come under the shelter of His blood and constantly partake of Himself, saying unto us: "He that eateth Me, even he shall live by Me." (John vi., 57). We in return may prepare and offer unto Him continually the sacrifice of praise and good works, with which He will be well pleased. (Heb. xiii., 15, 16).

17. "And in the evening He cometh with the twelve." One of them had in his heart the spirit of murder, for he had been to the chief priests and agreed with them for a sum of money to betray Him unto them (vs. 10, 11); yet he continues with the twelve as one of them, not thinking that the searcher of hearts saw his every step and knew his every word and act. How many are like him today and yet continue among the number of the professed followers of Jesus!

18. "And as they sat and did eat, Jesus said: Verily I say unto you, one of you which eateth with Me shall betray Me." If you would have complete record, read between the last verse and this one Luke xxii., 15-18; John xiii., 1-17, and prayerfully ponder the things written there concerning the kingdom of God and the present need of cleanness, humility and loving ministry to others.

19. "They began to be sorrowful, and to say unto Him, one by one, Is it I?" Luke and John tell us that they began to inquire among themselves, doubting of whom He spake. What a testimony to the devilish skill of Judas that he could be for three years a thief and hypocrite, and these eleven not find it out and perhaps not suspect it; on the other hand what a glorious testimony to the long suffering and wondrous love of Jesus that He bore so patiently with this wicked one and never in any way indicated to the others what he was.

20. "He answered and said unto them: It is one of the twelve that dippeth with Me in the dish." If all dipped in the same dish this would be like saying, it is one who can eat with Me and yet kill Me, which would be the breaking of the most solemn vow of friendship and fidelity. Matthew says, "he that dippeth his hand with me in the dish," which might imply that Judas was sitting or reclining near to Jesus; he also tells us that Judas then said: "Master, is it I?" to which Jesus replied: "Thou hast said," thus finally pointing him out before them all, for the time had come, as it will surely come, sooner or later, to all like him. For further light on this particular moment at the feast read John xiii., 24-30.

21. "Good were it for that man if he had never been born." Then, plainly, it is better never to be born than to profess to belong to Christ and be a hypocrite. It will be more tolerable for the ungodly than for professing Christians who are not real Christians; it will also be more tolerable for those who never heard of Christ than for those who have heard of Him and rejected Him.

22. "And as they did eat, Jesus took bread, and blessed, and brake it, and gave to them and said: Take, eat; this is My body." We conclude from John xiii., 30, that Judas had at this time gone out, and now that the passover sacrifice was about to receive its grand fulfillment (the future fulfillment in the kingdom will be as to results), Jesus institutes a new ordinance, which is to be observed by His followers till He comes again (I Cor. xi., 26). It is gloriously simple; it is grandly solemn. He takes bread, He gives thanks, He breaks the bread and as He gives it to them, bidding them to eat it, He says: "This is My body which is given for you, this do in remembrance of Me." (Luke xxii., 19.)

23, 24. "And He took the cup, * * * and He said unto them: This is My blood of the new testament which is shed for many." After all had eaten of the bread then He passed to each the wine, bidding them drink of it, and telling them that it was His blood shed for the remission of sins.

25. "Verily I say unto you, I will drink no more of the fruit of the vine, until that day that I drink it new in the kingdom of God." Just as the passover points us forward to the kingdom for the manifestation of all its blessings so does this sacrament point us forward to the same kingdom, and by it we constantly show forth the Lord's death till He come. Before Christ came to suffer, His death on Calvary, His atoning sacrifice, was the event of supreme importance and interest to heaven and earth; now that He has died, the next supreme event will be His coming again in power and glory to establish His kingdom. Till then let every Christian be a herald proclaiming salvation through the Blood of the Lamb and thus hasten the kingdom of God.—*Lesson Helper.*

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE carpet trade is very brisk now.

OHIO has seventy-one glass factories.

FOUR new labor journals have been started.

THERE are 82,000,000 spindles in the world.

THE bookbinders have organized a new union.

THE metal workers will form a National union.

CONNECTICUT is singularly free from strikes.

MINING operations are booming all through Colorado.

THE strike of miners in Westphalia is spreading.

SEVERAL paper mills are to be built in Wisconsin.

THE American Watch Company employs 3700 hands.

WHEELING, W. Va., has the world's largest nail plant.

CHICAGO gas-house hands work eight hours and make $2.50.

MANY of the New York surface railroad strikers are still idle.

LESS than 500 of Chicago's 45,000 female workers are organized.

A WIDESPREAD strike is expected among workmen in Germany.

THE French jewelers are crowding the market with new goods.

NEBRASKA barbers must shave colored men says the Supreme Court.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company has 99,369 persons in its employ.

THE glassworkers will have their usual two months' vacation this summer.

THE coal mining industry of Iowa has been paralyzed for six months.

THERE have never before been so many women in search of employment.

THE New York cigar-makers are in hard lines. Work is scarce, pay very poor.

YEARS ago United States Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, was a farm laborer.

THE Roberts process of steel making threatens to revolutionize iron making.

MACHINERY is driving out hand labor at last in the nail-working trade in England.

THE Delaware River ship yards have two men this year where they had but one last.

THE organized machinists of New York city have at last been brought into a single body.

GERMAN cotton manufacturers have established a national society for mutual protection.

THE growth of organization among journeymen bakers is going on all over the United States.

THE International Shoemakers' Union is organizing many local branches in the State of New York.

THERE are eighteen breweries in Chicago, which make on an average 1,500,000 barrels of beer annually.

IN England more than a quarter of a million organized miners have demanded ten per cent. advance in their wages.

IT is estimated that there are about 2000 master painters and 20,000 journeymen painters employed in this country.

THE Typographical Union of Washington has secured the enforcement of the eight-hour rule in the Government printing office.

PERHAPS no national organization is growing more rapidly than the Brotherhood of Carpenters, which has 520 local branches.

THE cable operators who work in New Foundland are well paid, and they have many privileges, but they lead dreary lives.

THERE is news from Pittsburgh of the further importation of glass blowers from Europe to fill the places of the men who are out.

THE London shop girl when compared as to manner with a New York shop girl has to be more obsequious than her American sister.

CONGRESSMAN FARQUHAR, of Buffalo, N. Y., still retains his connection with the Typographical Union, of which he was President at one time.

THE MARKETS.

19 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 70	@	4 70
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	3 25	@	5 50
Sheep	4 25	@	6 10
Lambs	3 00	@	6 00
Hogs—Live	5 10	@	5 25
Dressed	8½	@	8¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 40	@	4 60
Patents	5 10	@	6 15
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	88
Rye—State	56	@	57
Barley—Two-rowed State	85	@	90
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	41½	@	44¾
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	39
Mixed Western	28	@	33
Hay—No. 1	85	@	95
Straw—Long Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.70c
Butter—Elgin Creamery	20	@	21
Dairy, fair to good	16	@	20
West. Im. Creamery	11	@	16
Factory	8	@	10
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	11
Skims—Light	6	@	8¼
Western	—	@	9
Eggs—State and Penn	14⅛	@	14¾
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 80	@	4 25
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 10	@	5 10
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 40	@	5 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 90	@	4 95
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	85	@	86
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	37¾	@	38
Oats—No. 2, White	31¾	@	31¾
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	74
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	6 00	@	6 75
Corn—Steamer Yellow	45½	@	47¾
Oats—No. 2 White	32	@	37
Rye—State	65	@	70
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	—	@	4½
Sheep—Live weight	3½	@	6½
Lambs	—	@	6½
Hogs—Northern	—	@	6¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 25	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red, May	90	@	91
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, May	42	@	42¼
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	31¼
Potatoes—Early Rose	30	@	40
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	25
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	7½

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,
Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25
For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Constitutional Amendment.

The additional article to the State Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, and to be voted on June 18, is as follows:

Article XIX.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such a manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

THE President has appointed Frank W. Palmer, of Illinois, to be public printer, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, to be Civil Service Commissioners.

GOVERNOR BEAVER last Wednesday re-appointed E. E. Higbee to be superintendent of Public Instruction. At the same time he appointed Barton D. Evans, of West Chester, Superintendent of Public Printing.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY in an address urging the Knights of Lador in Pensylvania to vote for the prohibitory amendment says: "We are forced now to choose between the poverty and distress upon one side brought about by the drunkard and unprincipled rumseller, and prohibition upon the other. Of the two I prefer prohibition. The farmers need have no fear of prohibition. In my opinion it means an increased demand for what they deal in."

A "FEELER" has been put out by Senator Cooper's speech in the Pennsylvania senate last Thursday the object of which is believed to be to prepare the way for a Constitutional Convention. He says: "I expect to see a Constitutional Convention sitting in this state within six years or less. The time is about ripe for a movement which many wise men who have been watching the drift of political affairs have contemplated for a number of years." Serious mistakes in the preparation of the present constitution are assigned as the reasons for moving in the matter.

THE managers of the opposition to the Prohibition Amendment are thoroughly alarmed by the growth of the temperance sentiment in Pennsylvania. Not satisfied with defying the people and declaring that the laws shall not be enforced, they have circulated a statement in a recent circular which is an insult to a great denomination. The statement is as follows:

"There are a million Lutheran communicants in the United States, and all of them are opposed to prohibition."

signed] REV. L. H. SCHNEIDER.

The insult is keenly felt by members of the Lutheran connection. This document was to our knowledge sent by mail to every farmer in Union and Cass townships, and may have been sent to every farmer in Pennsylvania for all we know. But in a recent trip through these townships, copies of this circular were handed us with request to deny the statement. The Lutheran year book for 1889 was brought forth and it was discovered that the statement contained three falsehoods: 1st, There is no such a minister in the Luthern connection as Rev. L. H. Schneider; 2nd, There are not a million communicants of that connection in the United States; 3rd, None, or very few at most, are opposed to prohibition. These facts were given us by prominent members of the Lutheran connection who are staunch prohibitionists. The case must be desperate and hopeless when wholesale lying must be resorted to.

Washington Camp, No. 348, Pa., P. O. S. of A., of Orbisonia, now numbers 87 members. They will observe the Fourth of July by having a parade and monstrous celebration.

A RAILROAD SCHEME.

A Possible Chance for Fulton County Yet.

That a railroad will be constructed from a point in the Cumberland Valley to Mount Dallas, in Bedford county, seems to be a foregone conclusion. It is also safe to say the Cumberland Valley R. R. will be the prime movers in this new enterprise.

As is known to many of our readers, there is now a road in operation, running from Mount Dallas, in Bedford county, to Huntingdon, known as the Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. This line is controlled by the Philadelphia & Reading R. R., and is the most direct route by which coal can be shipped from the Cumberland, Md., coal fields to a connection with the Pennsylvania R. R. The latter road now owns and controls a line running from Cumberland to Mount Dallas. The coal passes over this last mentioned line Mount Dallas and thence over the Huntingdon & Broad Top to Huntingdon, where it passes again into the Pennsylvania R. R. company. To get the coal from Mount Dallas to Huntingdon, the Pennsylania company is obliged to pay the Philanelphia & Reading company a heavy wheel toll. This is what the Pennsylvania road desire to avoid and they mean to construct a line of their own. They will not be known in the matter but it is thought the Cumberland Valley will.

Just what will be the route has not definitely been determined upon, but it will be an extension of the present South Penn branch now running to Richmond or possibly a new line, using a portion of the Vanderbilt survey. At all events, the road will greatly increase the traffic of the Cumberland Valley R. R. The coal shipment over the Huntingdon & Broad Top is immense, all of which, by the new arrangement, will pass down the Cumberland Valley.—*Franklin Repository.*

W. J. Byler Killed.

W. J. Byler, a brakeman by ocupation and a member of Conductor C. H. Short's crew, was instantly killed at Bens Creek on Thursday morning last, about 9 o'clock, by Pacific express. The train on which he was at work is known as the Lilly coal train. When Bens Creek was reached there was some shitting to be done. Mr. Byler was on the draft of cars which was being dropped in on a siding, and stepped off a car onto the main track. Just as he did so Pacific express came along, and before he could get out of its way he was struck by the engine and instantly killed. His body was conveyed to Altoona on limited and taken to the undertaking rooms of E. B. Tipton, 807 Green avenue, where it was prepared for burial. The remains were brought to Mill Creek, this county, on mail express, Thursday evening, and interred on Saturday.

The deceased was 26 years of age and married, his marriage having taken place about eight months ago, his wife being a native of Harrisburg. He is spoken of as being an excellent young man, well liked by his associates and a genial, whole-souled gentleman. He was a member of the First Lutheran church, of Altoona, and was also a member ot the Pennsylvania Railroad Relief Fund, having joined the fund only last month. He had been railroading for the past three or four years, and previous to becoming a brakeman, had been employed as a track repairer at Mill Creek, at which place his parents still reside.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SHERIFF.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

JACKSON LAMBERSON.

Huntingdon, Pa., April 30, '89.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 25th 1888.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Altoona Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15		
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 14	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 33	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 49	Duncannon	11 05	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 16	Newport	10 36	5 55	9 00
	9 52	5 36	Thompsout'n	10 17	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 54	Port Royal	10 01	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	6 00	Mifflin	9 56	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 34	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 32	Granville	9 27	4 29	7 37
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 10	4 12	7 22
5 40	11 39	7 10	N. Hamilton	8 50	3 51	7 02
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 44	3 46	6 57
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 36	3 38	6 50
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 31	3 32	6 44
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 20	3 20	6 33
6 25	12 31	7 54	Petersburg	8 05	3 06	6 20
6 33	12 40	8 01	Barree	7 58	2 59	6 14
6 40	12 46	8 07	Spruce Creek	7 52	2 55	6 09
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 47	2 42	5 58
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 35	2 35	5 52
7 11	1 16	8 34	Tipton	7 25	2 26	5 44
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 17	2 18	5 36
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 11	2 11	5 31
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 00	2 06	5 20
12 45			Pittsburg		6 55	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:40, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 9.00 p. m., daily, Altoona, 1:00 a. m., Huntingdon, 2:00; Harrisburg, 5:00, and arrives at Philadelphia at 8:25 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:10; Altoona, 3:30, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:20 p. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 30	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 22	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. No. 10. Mixed.	No. 8. Mixed.	No. 2. Mail.	STATIONS.	NORTH. No. 1. Mail.	No. 7. Mixed.	No. 9 Mixed.
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	11 57	4 16	Robertsdale	L9 15	6 00	1 10
6 29	11 44	4 05	Cook's	9 26	6 13	1 23
6 21	11 36	3 57	Rocky Ridge	9 34	6 21	1 31
6 15	11 30	3 52	Cole's	9 39	6 27	1 37
5 40	10 54	3 22	Saltillo	10 09	6 57	2 06
5 20	10 45	3 15	Three Springs	10 16	7 05	2 14
5 08	10 29	3 01	*Beersville	10 29	7 20	2 27
4 52	10 04	2 47	Rockhill	10 42	7 35	2 42
4 22	9 34	2 16	Shirley	10 58	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 25	2 08	*Augh. Mills	11 06	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 05	1 55	Mount Union	11 20	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 28	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 47
6 21	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 54
6 13	9 25	*Cedar Rock	9 45	5 02
6 09	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 06
6 03	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 12
5 51	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 24
5 42	8 49	A Gosborn L	7 16	5 33

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

Subscribe
—FOR—
"The Item."

FARMERS, TEAMSTERS, SAW-MILL MEN,

and all others interested in machinery! Paragon Axle Grease is what you want for your wagons—3 boxes for 25 cents. Eldorado Castor Oil is the article for your machinery, more durable and less expensive than any other oil we have ever handled. It also makes an excellent dressing for harness.

We have a supply of "Dakota Red" Seed Potatoes. Very prolific and free from rot.

Now is the time you want a good straw hat, and we have them. Examine our stock.

Bring along your cash or marketable produce; both go alike in exchange for goods:

Thirty days' time allowed responsible parties. Do not ask for longer credit.

You can get of us any article usually found in a well-stocked general merchandise store.

Give us a call and we will guarantee satisfaction.

Respectfully Yours,

G. W. Wright.

A. J. FOSTER'S

—FOR—

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, & Feed.

I have the nicest lot of Potatoes in the market—both for eating and for seed. Just received a ½ bbl. of Mackerel; also, stock of Shoes for Men, Women, and Children, at Low Prices. Call and examine the goods and inquire the prices at my store? If you haven't, you should call NOW, and be convinced.

—GLASS—

ware, Fine Groceries; Provisions, Flour, Feed, Tobacco, Cigars, —Confectioneries, Etc.—

Fish! Fish! Fish!
Lake Shad and Lake Herring.

I have always on hand three different brands of—

FLOUR,

ranging in price from $1.25 to $1.40 per one-fourth Bbl. **Isenberg's Fancy** is equal to any in the —market.—

—I also sell Pittsburgh Meat.— Hams, 13 cents; California Hams, 11½ cents; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 11 cents; Clear Side, 12 cents; Bacon Shoulders, 10 cts. Lard, 12 cts.

—Store in—

—FRONT—

of Blacksmith Shop. You will find Shoes for Men, Women, and Children.

Compare Prices and Save Money!

You will also find on hand a full line of good Tinware at Low Prices. Also, a large stock of Canned Goods of the best brand in the market. See sample case for prices of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Rice, Hominy, Prunes, Dried Fruits, etc. You will find almost everything kept in a First-class General Merchandise

—STORE.—

Keystone Flouring Mills.

The People of Mapleton and Surrrounding Country—

WILL find it to their advantage to patronize the Keystone Flouirng Mills at Mapleton.

We always pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain, and sell as CHEAP and CHEAPER than any mill of our knowledge.

1st. Because we have reduced expenses to the minimum by doing our own work.

2nd. We buy our grain direct from producers, thus saving the middle man's profits.

3rd. We sell direct to consumer, and give our patrons the benefit of the dealer's profit.

For these reasons, it will pay any man to come direct to the mill and do all his buying.

We have constantly on hand—

Flour, Chop, Corn-Meal, Bran, Shorts, Corn, Ear & Shelled, Rye, Oats, Wheat, and wheat screenings.

—ALSO—

Anthracite, Bituminous, & Cannel Coal.

The following are our prices for the present:

"Royal" Flour, per cwt.,	$2.60
"Lola" " "	2.30
Bran, " "	1.00
Shorts, " "	1.15
Corn Meal, " "	1.60
Oats, per bushel,	.30 to .40
Rye, " "	.65
Corn (Shelled), per bush.	.60
" " " "	.60
Screenings, " "	.50
Chop, per cwt.,	1.00, 1.25, 1.50
" " ton,	19.00, 23,00, 27.00

Our "Royal" brand of Flour is second to none. We guarantee this to be Pure Unadulterated Flour.

Our "Lola" brand is as good as any buhr Flour, and is Strictly Pure.

Our Chops are made of Pure and Sound Grains, each lot being open to inspection and guaranteed to be as represented.

Arrangements have been made by which we will accept orders from any of the public works about town.

P. R. R. Ties will be taken in exchange for Flour and Feed, subject to Company inspection, balance to be paid in Cash.

Bark tickets, if drawn in our names, will be received for Flour and Feed by us, as cash, balance being paid in Money on sight.

Custom Work a Specialty.

Thankful for the liberal patronage we have received during the past year, we invite a continuance of the same. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Himes Bros

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a May 15, 1889.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Burgess—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Assistant-Burgess -W. B. Stone.
Councilmen—H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High-Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
Tax-Collector & Treasurer— ———
School-Directors—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter. W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B, F. Godard.
Judge-of-Election—A. Lamberson.
Inspectors—F. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope. V. B. McCarthy.
Borough-Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices-of-the-Peace—A. W. Swope, Philip Hooper.
Police-Officers—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Rex' Hall. J. B. Ewing, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam. Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, Elmer E. Bell, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter. D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor. Superintendent, Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9:30, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield. B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Ten-quarter sheeting at Mrs. Evans'.

—Swiss flouncing and border lawns at Mrs. Evans'.

—Our facilities for doing job-work are excellent.

—S. E. Dell spent Sunday with friends at Orbisonia.

—New goods opened up at Mrs. Evans'. Go and see them.

—Abram K. Miller spent Sunday with friends in Blair county.

—Ladies are all invited to see Mrs. Evans' fine stock of fancy goods.

—Thompson Frantz and wife visited friends in Perry county last week.

—The Centre Baptist Association is in session at Orbisonia this week.

—Rev. W. Cramer will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday evening.

—Talk up you town as though you were its sole owner and held it for sale.

—S. B. McCarthy, of Mount Union, called in to see us yesterday, Tuesday.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Mrs. Harry Eade, of Logan, Pa., is visiting relatives and friends in this place.

—Chloride of lime could now be used to advantage in many places. Kill the foul odors.

—Dr. G. W. Thompson, of Mount Union, was in town last week. Time deals kindly with him.

—Isaac Heifner, of Juniata township, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. H. H. Swope, last week.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet in the U. B. church to-morrow afternoon.

—D. H. Wallet rendered some excellent cornet music in our sanctum on Monday evening. Came again, Davy.

—The English locomotive, "Jack the Ripper," is now running on the Pittsburg Division of the P. R. R.

—Samuel Kelley, of Altoona, was the guest of the family of his father-in-law, Mr. William Numer, over Sunday.

—Mrs. Magdalena Wallett and grandson, Willie Scott, of Perry county, are visiting her sons, D. H. and Frank Wallett.

—Court this week. The following citizens of Mapleton are serving as jurors: A. W. Swope, Frank O'Connor, J. J. Gillam, I. N. Swope.

—Prof. A. H. Evans was last Friday appointed postmaster at Cassville. This appointment is a popular one, Mr. Evans being the only applicant.

—J. Harry Walker, of Hare's Valley, is employed at G. W. Bunn's cabinet-making establishment in Huntingdon. Harry is quite an adept at wood working.

—Rev. S. D. Wilson, son of Martin Wilson, of Union township, is extensively engaged in temperance work in Lycoming county, and is a fearless advocate of the Amendment.

—A. S. Welch has purchased S. B. McCarthy's lumber yard at Mount Union and will continue the business. Orders from Mapleton and vicinity will receive prompt attention.

—J. W. Cramer, of this place, left yesterday, Tuesday, morning, on Pacific Express, for Braddock, Pa., where he has secured a lucrative position in the Edgar Thompson steel works.

—A weather prophet predicts that we are to have a heavy snow storm before the last of this month and two heavy frosts in June. But even weather prophets sometimes—are mistaken.

—M. R. Brenneman, while chopping at his farm in Trough Creek Valley, on the 1st inst., sunk the bit of the axe into his instep, causing a painful and serious wound. He is again able to move about.

—George Yocum, of Huntingdon, visited friends in this place one day last week. We understand that he intends erecting a fine building in Mapleton the coming summer. *Port Royal Times.*

—Leonard M. Dell was so unfortunate last Thursday, while doing carpenter work at the Tannery, as to sink one corner of a hatchet bit into his right knee cap. The wound will in all probability give him a stiff leg.

—Work has been commenced on the pier of our new bridge. The coffer-dam was put in last Thursday, and, if the weather be favorable, the contractors expect to complete the stone work in three weeks. Substantial work is being done.

—Among the "Warriorsmark Waifs" in last week's Huntingdon *Globe* is the following: Dr. J. G. Spangler and wife, of Mapleton, paid Mrs. Spangler,a father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Fetterhoof, a visit on Sunday. The doctor's many friends were glad to see him.

—J.P.Kidder,formerly commissioner's clerk, and whilom resident of Mapleton, now a citizen of North Dakota, will contribute some interesting articles to the ITEM in regard to that state of the North-west. He is a fluent writer and his articles will be read with much interest.

—On Monday last, John M. Miller, in attempting to "shift" a hide, the iron hook by which he was holding the hide, slipped, striking him in the face—barely escaping the eye, —inflicting a very ugly and painful wound. It was very fortunate indeed that the eye was not injured.

—Just as we are about to close our columns, we notice an article in Monday's *Semi-Weekly News*, under the caption, "Mapleton and the Amendment," and signed "T. M. L." The article is well written, and, if our columns were not full, we would be glad to give space for its publication.

—A new schedule went into effect on Sunday. The only change in trains that stop at this station is in Altoona Accommodation, east, and Sea Shore Express, east, both of which are 15 minutes later than given in our time table. Corrected schedule will appear in these columns next week.

—The members of the W. C. T. U. wish, through the columns of the ITEM, to tender their thanks to Rev. I. N. Moorhead, of Hopewell, for the very able and eloquent lecture he delivered in behalf of the Amendment, in the M. E. church in this place, on Wednesday evening of last week. They also wish to express their thanks to the choir and the young folks for the music furnished on the occasion.

—Capt. Elijah White, who has been lying very low with dropsy and heart trouble for the past two years and who, for the past two months has been staying with his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Mounts, was last week removed to his home in Huntingdon. While here, he improved rapidly, the kind ministrations of his children and the excellent medical aid, rendered by Dr. Spangler, having done much to restore his health.

—A heavy wind and rain storm swept over the greater part of Pennsylvania last Friday afternoon. By the falling of a building at Newport, a child was killed, and at Williamsport, Barnum's show was damaged to the extent of $10,000. At this place, three of the tannery bark sheds were blown down, limbs were torn off the shade trees in front of the residences of Bruce Yocum and Alfred Lamberson, and the top was blown off of the stack at the Keystone roller flouring mills.

—Chaplain McCabe, secretary of the Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, says "the Central Pennsylvania conference is indeed a marvel. Three thousand dollars ahead of its apportionment. The presiding elders and pastors are loyal to the cause. Preachers and laymen of the Central Pennsylvania conference, in the name of our missionaries on the frontiers and throughout the world, we thank you for the noble offering you have made. You have inspired the whole church from sea to sea. No word of complaint comes to us from within your bounds. Your apportionment was far higher than any other conference in proportion to your numerical strength, but you accepted it and went beyond it. Cæsar had his tall legion. Napoleon had his imperial guard. The missionary society has the Central Pennsyvania conference."

To-Night,
J. R. Simpson, Esq.,
of Huntingdon,
will lecture in the U. B. Church,
on the
Constitutional Amendment.
Everybody invited. Come out and hear the issue fairly discussed, whether you are in favor of the Amendment or not.

Rev. I. N. Moorhead's Lecture.

Rev. I. N. Moorhead, of Hopewell, lectured in the M. E. Church last Wednesday evening, on the Constitutional Amendment. His address was practical, invectives and abuse were avoided, and the objections to the Amendment were answered in a convincing manner. Rev. Moorhead is a natural orator and the theme being one which puts his heart into the work, he excelled himself.

He first explained the difference between Constitutional or Fundamental law and Statutory law. Statutory law may be repealed at the will or caprice of our legislature, but "we, the people," are the constitutional law makers.

We are unable to quote the precise words of the speaker, but some of his points were so strongly impressed that we feebly repeat them:

"Why do we ask for a Constitutional Amendment and are not satisfied with a Statutory enactment? For two hundred and six years have the law makers of Pennsylvania endeavored to regulate the traffic by license. Twenty-one times have the license laws been changed and yet no satisfactory law has been enacted. All the time there has been a feeling of uneasiness, and the conviction has always prevailed that the proper way to regulate it has never been reached. We ask to try prohibition. Prohibition does not imply that a man shall not drink intoxicating liquors. He may fill his cellars with alcoholic liquors, wines, and cider, and drink of it to his satisfaction, but prohibition will forbid him selling it *as a beverage*. How it shall be sold is a matter for the legislature to determine, if the amendment carry. Read the Amendment and the strongest advocate of liquors will find nothing therein to interfere with his rights to drink.

"Prohibition does not prohibit!" Doesn't it? Let us see: Liquors are not sold in Pennsylvania. A supply is procured from Maryland, Virginia, New York New Jersey, and Ohio. Why was it not procured in Pennsylvania? Because of Prohibition. The best evidence that can be deduced is the fact that people of Kansas and all other Prohibition states must get their outside of the state.

Some object to the Amendment because they say, Prohibition cannot be enforced.

"*Where am I?* WHERE AM I? Am I in the land of Washington, of Lincoln, of Garfield, surrounded by members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who bared their breasts and faced death to suppress treason and, surrounded by the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and dare any man, or set of men, defy our goverment and say the laws of the people shall not be enforced? Treason! I cry. Treason in its blackest form! Fly to your muskets, men of the Grand Army; arm yourselves, ye Sons of America, and crush the monster which dares to say our laws shall not be enforced!"

The fallacies of the statement that "Prohibition increases taxes" were shown by accurate testimony from those places where Prohibition has been tested, and this testimony showed that under Prohibition, texas have been in every instance reduced.

The childish cry of "Compensation," which the liquor dealers are uttering, was dealt with and placed in such a ridiculous light as to be apparent to the most obtuse.

Rev. Moorhead has given the question careful study and deals with it in a manner dictated by reason.

—A physician, in writing about drinking water, says: "If in any house there should occur a single case of typhoid fever or diphtheria, test the drinking water, or have it done at once. A few cents will buy an ounce of saturated solution of permaganaie of potash at a chemists. If, when a drop of the solution is added to a tumbler of water, its color changes to brown, it is unfit to drink; if it remains clear or slightly rose colored after an hour it is broadly spraking, safe."

—The latest device for swindling the unsuspecting public is as follows: Parties canvass the country towns and procure the names of old soldiers. A nice little piece is written up, describing his company, the wounds received, the battles in which he was engaged, the prisons he visited, etc. After the detailed account is read to the truly loyal hero he is requested to sign his name so the matter can be published correctly. The same signature turns up in a few days in the hands of another who compels payment of a note or subscription price to a war record or some other expensive book.

—On Sunday last, the writer, in company with his Sunday-school class and other members of the M. E. Sunday-school of this place, paid a visit to the Lucy Furnace school. All were very agreeably surprised to find such a large and progressive school at that point. Mr. David Cassidy, the superintendent in charge, very cordially greeted the visiting delegation, and said that the visit would be returned in the near future. The visiting party, which was composed of J. Blanchard Montgomery, E. Guy Rex, Melvin J. Miller, Joseph S. Wilson, A. B. Baker, Lawrence Fisher, George Wakefield, Clark Reickert, Lloyd Baker, Prudence C. Miller, Katie I. Long, May Hamil, Ettie McLaughlin, Minerva B. Wilson, Grace Cree, Gertie A. McDonald, Katie E. Brumbangh, Daisy M. Banks, Emma Hooper, and H. A. Thompson, returned home about 5.30, p. m., all feeling somewhat fatigued but well pleased with their trip.

—It is safe to predict that the bridge now being built across the Juniata river at Mapleton will be a windfall to the villages of Mapleton and Mount Union. They will experience such a boom as to set some of the good people down there wild with excitement. Land will rapidly rise from its present low prices to far beyond present expectation. There can be no doubt but that it will be a paying investment for Mapleton borough, and those who are the fortunate possessors of the real estate—especially the land over the river—will see that our prediction is more than made good.

———Dr. Huidekoper, of the University of Pennsylvania, says that, with the proper shoeing of horses, less of the evil of lameness would be apparent. He believes that one-third of the lameness of horses comes from bad shoeing and the incessant paring of their feet. He says: "A horse is just as liable to corns as a human being, and too much cutting away, too much slashing at the hoof, and not having the shoe fit as snugly as a man's boot, will bring on bad corns and a lame horse forever." Veterinary Nicholas Miller, of Mapleton, endorses every word of the above and says he knows it by experience.—*Jason.*

A. C. Greenland. U. G. Pheasant.

Greenland & Pheasant,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Lumber, Lath, & Shingles,

Bill Stuff a Specialty.

All Kinds of Lumber furnished on Short notice.

Respectfully,
Greenland & Pheasant,
CALVIN, Huntingdon County, Pa.

Mrs. M. E. Evans

Has opened out the Largest Stock
——of——
Millinery -:- Goods
ever brought to Mapleton. Hats, Bonnets, Frames for Hats and Bonnets, Lace Braid Hats, Flowers, Full Line of Trimmings, Ribbons, Veilings, Ornaments—anything to fit out a fashionable Hat or Bonnet.

Head Wear trimmed out in Latest Styles at Lowest Prices.

Notions, Dry Goods, Swiss and Colored Emdroideries.

Boys' Shirt Waists. Baby Clothes a specialty. Pinking and Stamping.

New Style Curtain Lace—very cheap. Braid Sets and Girdles. COME AND SEE THE GOODS.

J. G. Gillam.

:0:

WATCH
for
NEW ADVERTISEMENT!

We haven't time to write a Big Advertisement this week, but it is wonderful the way the New Goods are going. If you want to get a chance at the first invoice, you had better come soon.

However, we are getting more. They are coming in almost daily. We will keep the building well stocked.

We sell Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes (large stock), Clothing (all new), Hats and Caps, Wood and Willow Ware, etc., etc.

Come and see our Goods. Everything clean and in good order.

No Old Stock.

Respectfully,

J. G. GILLAM.

A BATTLE WITH BANDITS.

A United States Paymaster Robbed of $29,000.

Ambushed by Brigands and Eleven of His Escort Wounded.

One of the most desperate and successful robberies and fights in the history of Arizona Territory took place on a recent afternoon five miles north of Cedar Springs, near Fort Thomas.

Major J. W. Wham, United States Paymaster, accompanied by his clerk, W. T. Gibdon, left Tucson on a trip to pay troops stationed at Forts Bowie, Grant, Thomas, San Carlos and Apache. They went by rail to Wilcox and from that point, by ambulance, overland. The funds paid troops in that department are in coin on account of the scarcity of greenbacks. The funds for this pay-trip were sent from Los Angeles, Cal., the headquarters of the chief paymaster, by express to Wilcox. The amount was about $75,000. It was put in a strong wood box, banded with iron. This was strapped to the hinder boot of the ambulance, which carried the paymaster and his clerk.

The guard ride in a large, open, four-seat wagon, three on a seat, so in case of attack they can form a line and fire from the wagon, on the front and on the rear. The escort carry a large supply of ammunition, and are generally picked soldiers. They follow in the rear of ambulance about one hundred and fifty yards. In canyons and rough country they follow close up to its wheels, so as to be ready for action at a moment's notice.

The paymaster disbursed at Fort Bowie and Fort Grant, which reduced his treasury to $29,000. He then left Fort Grant for Fort Thomas, where he expected to pay off during the afternoon. He had an escort of ten colored soldiers in command of two colored non-commissioned officers. The distance from Grant to Thomas is forty-five miles, through a mountainous and uninhabited country. Cedar Springs Station is about midway, and is made historic from the fact of being once an Apache stronghold.

It was at this point, in a deep narrow gorge, that Major Wham was attacked.

As the party approached the point they found the road obstructed by several large rocks. Several of the escort got out of their wagons, leaving their gun behind them, and proceeded to remove the rocks from the road. As they gathered around a huge bowlder a galling fire came pouring down from the cliffs and breastworks. At the first fire several of them fell. The others rushed back for their guns and the battle began. Major Wham's driver was wounded early in the fight and crawled away into the bushes.

During the fight eight of the escort were wounded, four of them fatally. The shooting was at short range. Clerk Gibbon received several bullet holes through his clothing. Major Wham was untouched, although the ambulance was riddled with bullet holes. The battle continued for half an hour before Major Wham yielded, but seeing that the robbers were completely protected, and it meant certain death to his entire party, he was forced to yield to their demands.

The box of coin was taken containing $29,000. As the telegraph line from Thomas to Wilcox is under the control of the military authorities, they refused to allow the full details of the fight to be sent out to the public. A special from Fort Grant says the wounded driver of Major Wham was found by D. E. Norton, who heard the firing at a distance of nearly two miles and went to ascertain its cause. He brought in the driver and sent a courier for troops. Lieutenant Wilson took to the field with a large body of Apache Indians. Troops also were sent out from Fort Thomas, San Carlos, Bowie, Huachuca, Fort Lowell and Tucson to cut off the escape of the robbers to Mexico.

It was thought that the robbers were led by two old offenders, recently pardoned from the penitentiary, who are the most desperate men of their kind in the Southwest. This is the first time in the history of Arizona that a paymaster of the army has been molested by highwaymen.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS

A Public Printer and Two Civil Service Commissioners Selected.

The President has appointed Frank W. Palmer, of Illinois, to be Public Printer; Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, to be Civil Service Commissioners; Arthur L. Thomas, of Utah, to be Governor of Utah; Elijah Sells, of Utah, to be Secretary of Utah; Ellsworth Daggett, of Utah, to be Surveyor-General of Utah, and sixty-one Presidential postmasters, including Alexander C. Yard, at Trenton, N. J., vice Eckford Moore, removed.

Arthur N. Thomas, appointed Governor of Utah, is a member of the Utah Commission and is said to be thoroughly familiar with the Mormon question. He is a native of Pittsburg. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes to be Secretary of Utah.

Theodore Roosevelt, appointed a Civil-Service Commissioner, is thirty years of age and a native of New York city. He graduated from Harvard and was admitted to the New York Bar, but has never actively practised his profession, preferring the more stirring scenes of politics and of adventure on his Western ranch. He was elected to the Assembly in 1881. In 1886 he got the Republican nomination for Mayor of New York, and made a fight against Abram S. Hewitt and Henry George but was defeated.

F. W. Palmer, the new Public Printer, was born in Indiana in 1827. He learned the art of typesetting in New York city, and was publisher and editor of the Jamestown (N. Y.) *Journal*. He was a New York Assemblyman in 1853-4, and went to Iowa in 1858, becoming editor of the Dubuque *Times*. He was State Printer of Iowa eight years from 1860, and served in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses from Iowa. After leaving Congress Mr. Palmer bought an interest in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. He remained with the *Inter-Ocean* until he was appointed Postmaster of Chicago by President Hayes, which position he filled during the Administrations of Garfield and Arthur.

Hugh S. Thompson, one of the Civil-Service Commissioners, is the well-known Assistant Secretary of the Treasury appointed by President Cleveland. He was born in Charleston and is about fifty years of age. He was elected Governor of the State, which office he resigned to accept the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury. President Cleveland in February last sent in his nomination to the Senate for the office to which he has just been appointed, but it was not confirmed.

HAWES, the man whose attempted lynching caused a riot and loss of life at Birmingham, Ala., last December, was found guilty of the murder of his wife and children and sentenced to be hanged.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE chiefs of State Labor Bureaus from all over the country are to meet in Hartford, Conn., for a four days' convention on June 24.

MELCHOR HUBER, a wealthy contractor of Scranton, Penn., committed suicide by cutting his throat. He had been drinking heavily for some time.

LINCOLN CURTIS, chief salesman for Congdon & Aylsworth, wholesale boot and shoe dealers of Providence, R. I., was arrested, charged with the embezzlement of $12,000

JOHN DAVIDSON was instantly killed and his father fatally injured by the explosion of a boiler at Beaver, Penn.

MRS. JOSEPH SANDS, sixty years old, hanged herself while insane at Bethlehem, Penn.

MARGARET DONOVAN and Margaret O'Brien, aged about twenty-one, were killed by a locomotive while walking on the track at Pittsburg, Penn.

A GLASS coal oil lamp exploded in the hands of Mrs. Catherine Harkins, of Hollidaysburg, Penn., setting fire to her night garments, and she was burned to death. Her husband, in trying to smother the flames, was also fatally burned.

THE new Inman Line steamship City of Paris has arrived at New York, having finished the quickest passage ever made across the Atlantic Ocean. Her time was five days, twenty-three hours and seven minutes, beating the Cunard steamship Etruria's best record of six days, one hour and fifty-five minutes by two hours and forty-eight minutes.

THE Collector of Special Taxes for Brooklyn, Michael J. Bourke, is short in his accounts to the amount of nearly $20,000. He confessed that he had paid in only $15,000 out of the $40,000 collected by him.

THE business part of Danville, Vt., was wiped out by fire in one hour, only the bank and hotel escaping. Twenty-three buildings were burned, excluding barns, and twenty-seven families were left homeless. A high wind prevailed, and there was no water supply.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature has adjourned sine die.

SHRUB OAK VILLAGE, in Westchester County, N. Y., was almost destroyed by fire.

South and West.

THE dock trial of the United States gunboat Petrel at Baltimore was satisfactory.

A BLAST at the Minnesota mine, at Tower, Minn., killed John Oleson and fatally injured Nelson Johnson.

THE entire business portion of Beaver Dam, Ohio, was destroyed by fire. But three buildings were left.

AT Waldron, Mich., thirty stores and houses, comprising the entire business portion of the place, were swept away by fire.

THE John Hpokins Hospital, at Baltimore, the largest, most richly endowed and completely equipped institution of the kind in the world, was formally opened in the presence of distinguished officials of the nation, State and city, and members of the medical profession from many parts of the country.

JAMES E. MCCORMICK, a prominent contractor of Tacoma, Washington Territory, has disappeared with upward of $50,000, secured through good influence and confiding friends.

STAFFORD, Kan., was totally destroyed by a tornado. Crops, farm houses and barns were mowed down. Three persons were killed and about thirty injured in the vicinity. Mrs. John Love was blown fifty feet from her house into a wagon. She was fatally injured.

THE Michigan Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors under seventeen years of age.

TWELVE blooded horses, valued at $52,500, were lost by the burning of Captain Moore's stables at Paris, Ky.

THE residence of Mrs. C. Wilseman, at Hillham, Ind., was destroyed by fire during her absence, and her three young children perished. The mother's reason was unbalanced by the shock.

SPAULDING, Mich., has been over half destroyed by fire. Three hundred people were left homeless, No lives were lost. Rain quenched the fires.

MAT RAST and August Young were crushed to death between two sections of a train at Champion, Mich.

FIFTEEN dwellings and two large mills of the Clinks & Sullivan Lumber Company were burned at Sullivan, Mich. Three members of a family named Brown perished in the flames.

E. D. OBERT, of Akron, Ohio, son of a wealthy coal operator, twenty-two years old, and George J. Kempf, of Cleveland, traveling salesman, twenty-six years old, were killed in a railway collision at Cleveland, Ohio.

A FIRE started by boys in Moreland, a recently annexed suburb of Chicago, destroyed forty-six houses, causing a loss of $200,000. Three hundred homeless people bivouaced that night on the prairie.

KENTUCKY Democrats met in convention and nominated Stephen G. Sharp for State Treasurer, to succeed ex-Treasurer Tate, who stole $150,000 and fled.

AUGUST WITT died of sunstroke in Chicago.

GENERAL WILLIAM HARNEY, the oldest officer in the United States army, died a few days ago in Orlando, Fla. He was born in 1800 and was retired some five years ago. In 1818 he was given his first military appointment by President Monroe. He was a noted Indian fighter.

Washington.

THE Secretary of State has been informed that Peru will send a delegate to the conference of American States, which meets at Washington on October 4 next.

THE Court of Claims has given judgment for $35,555 in favor of the State of Georgia for money advanced to the Government during the Revolutionary war, which has been withheld as a set-off to the money due the Government under the Direct Tax law.

THERE were issued on a recent day by the Patent Office 530 patents, the largest number in any one week since 1885.

WILLIAM M. KING, of Ohio, Chief of the Seed Division, Agricultural Department, has resigned, and A. T. Reeve, of Hampton, Iowa, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. The salary is $2000.

THE Census Office has sent out notices to the newspapers, asking that public attention be called to the fact that the census year begins June 1, 1889, and ends May 31, 1890, and requesting that physicians keep a record of all deaths occurring in that period.

THE President made the following appointments: Frank C. Loveland, to be Pension Agent at New York city, vice Franz Sigel, resigned; Asa Matthews, of Illinois, to be First Controller of the Treasury, vice M. J. Durham, resigned; Samuel C. Wright, of Nevada, to be Superintendent of the Mint at Carson City, Nevada.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTTLER was at the Navy Department in Washington searching the naval records for data to support his accusation of cowardice against Admiral Porter. He had a long interview with Secretary Tracy respecting the controversy.

Foreign.

THE soap works of Messrs. David and William Gibbs, London, England, were burned. Loss $500,000.

IN the British House of Commons the budget recently introduced by Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was passed by a large majority.

M. EIFFEL, the designer and builder of the Eiffel tower in Paris, was received, with his employes, by President Carnot.

COUNT TOLSTOI, the Russian Minister of the Interior, is dead.

THE Samoan Commissioners, Messrs. Kasson, Phelps and Bates and Lieutenants Buckingham and Parker, went to Prince Bismarck's palace in Berlin and were introduced by Count Herbert. The Prince was extremely cordial and spoke in English. He said he was glad the conference was progressing so favorably. He hoped they would soon bring their labors to a successful close.

A CONFLICT has taken place at Essen, Germany, between the striking miners and the military. Three strikers were killed and five wounded.

THE Greek Government is concluding a loan of $25,000,000 in London.

MR. PARNELL'S examination before the Special Commission in London has ended.

THE strikes in Germany are becoming serious and widespread. Seventy thousand miners are now on strike in Westphalia.

THE attendance at the Paris Exposition has thus far averaged 71,000 persons daily.

THE Commander of the British cruiser Rapid has hoisted the British flag over the Suwarrow Islands, which lie in the Southern Pacific Ocean northwest of the Cook Islands.

THE deficit in the Italian budget will amount to $10,000,000.

IN the British House of Lords the bill legalizing the marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rejected. The Prince of Wales, who was present, voted with the minority in favor of the measure.

AN auctioneer of Stuttgart city, named Bosch, suddenly became insane, and, seizing a hatchet, killed his sister. He then rushed into the street and killed a passer-by. After a desperate struggle the madman was captured by soldiers.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Twenty-Eighth International Convention in Philadelphia.

Seven hundred delegates were in attendance at the opening of the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in Philadelphia. The convention assembled at 11 o'clock, and the morning was devoted to organizing. The convention was called to order by S. H. Blake, of Toronto, the Chairman of the last meeting.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following nominations for officers, which were unanimously confirmed:

President—Humphrey B. Chamberlain, Denver, Col.

Vice-Presidents—John E. Irvine, St. John, New Brunswick; Dr. Frederick W. Kelly, Montreal; A. S. Woodworth, Boston; Charles D. Alexander, San Francisco; Professor Charles W. Dabney, Jr., Knoxville, Tenn.; William E. Higman, Sioux City, Iowa; Charles D. Meigs, Jr., Indianapolis; Walter McDonald, Kansas City; Francis W. Kennedy, Philadelphia.

Secretary—George B. Townsend, Chicago.

Assistant Secretaries—Harry Kinpotts, Minneapolis, and H. O. Williams, Richmond, Va.

President-elect Chamberlain was escorted to the chair and was warmly greeted, not only by General Howard, but by the delegates. Mr. Chamberlain said he thought the committee had made a mistake in selecting him to preside, knowing that he was not the man to lead the convention. He would, however, ask Divine guidance, and hoped to succeed.

The prominent foreigners who attended the convention were M. H. Hodder, of London; Baron Von Starck, of Berlin; Karl Fries, Stockholm; E. Hoffer, Secretary of the Zurich Association; Robert Burns, Secretary of the Aldersgate Branch of the London Association; Robert McCann, National Secretary for Ireland; Viscount Michima, Japanese nobleman of Tokio, and John T. Swift, Secretary of the association which is doing in Japan the same work that Secretary McConaughy is to do in India.

President Francis W. Kennedy delivered an address of welcome to the visiting delegates. The other speakers of the first day were Albert B. Monroe, of New York, and John T. Swift, of Tokio, who discussed the obligations of American young men to their brethren in foreign lands and W. A. Hunton, Norfolk, Va., who spoke of the work among colored men.

In the evening Frances L. Patton, D. D., President of the Princeton College, made an address on modern unbelief among young men, and later a reception took place at the Academy of Fine Arts.

COMMENTING on the fact that native labor is more valuable than that which we import from abroad, an Eastern employer says it is due to the fact that "the American laborer thinks while he works, while an Italian, for instance, simply works like a horse."

MAY 12 union typesetters east of the Mississippi all set 1000 ems for or donate the price of the same to the Childs-Drexel fund which was established to build a home for aged printers. Messrs. Childs and Drexel contributed $10,000 to the fund.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won

Merit Wins

for Hood's Sarsaparilla a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Origin of "Uncle Sam."

Speculation has recently arisen regarding the origin of the term "Uncle Sam" as applied to the United States Government.

In the war of 1812, between this country and Great Britain, Elbert Anderson, of New York, purchased in Troy, N. Y., a large amount of pork for the American Army.

It was inspected by Samuel Wilson, who was popularly known as "Uncle Sam." The barrels of pork were marked "E. A., U. S.," the lettering being done a facetious employe of Mr. Wilson.

When asked by fellow-workmen the meaning of the mark (for the letters U. S., for United States, were then almost entirely new to them), said "he did not know, unless it meant Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam," alluding to Uncle Sam Wilson.

The joke took among the workmen, and passed currently, and "Uncle Sam" himself being present, was occasionally rallied on the increasing extent of his possessions. Soon the incident appeared in print, and the joke gained favor rapidly, till it penetrated and was recognized in every part of the country, and, says John Frost, the Boston historian, will no doubt continue so while the United States remains a nation.

It is now firmly imbedded in the Mosaic of our language, like "Tippecanoe," "Log Cabin," and other short but expressive phrases, which refer to important events in the history of the Republic. Both "Tippecanoe" and "Log Cabin" have taken on renewed force and vitality since their adoption by Hon. H. H. Warner, of Safe Cure fame, in the naming of two of his great standard remedies, the principal one known as Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. They are based upon formulæ so successfully used by our ancestors in the cure of the common ailments to which their arduous labors rendered them liable in the good old Log Cabin days.

The name of Warner's Safe Cure, likewise, will be held in high esteem, as familiar as a household word, while it continues to *cure* the worst forms of Kidney Disease, which the medical profession confesses itself unable to do.

"Bayeux Tapestry."

"Bayeux tapestry" is a web of canvas or linen cloth 214 feet long by twenty inches wide, preserved in the public library at Bayeux. Upon this web is embroidered, in woolen thread of various colors, a representation of the invasion and conquest of England by the Normans. Tradition asserts it to be the work of Matilda, wife of William the Conquerer, and it is believed that if she did not actually stitch the whole of it with her own hands she at least took part in it and directed the execution of it by her maids, and afterward presented it to the Cathedral of Bayeux as a token of her appreciation of the effective assistance which the Bishop, Odo, rendered her husband at the battle of Hastings.

The population of Kansas City, Mo., is about 175,000.

Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Fillmore (second time) married widows.

ST. JACOBS OIL

For Rheumatism.

The Latest, Current Cures.

On Crutches. Forney, Tex., June 23, '88.
Was on crutches from rheumatism for three months; one bottle St. Jacobs Oil cured me. No return in two years. J. S. WOOD, J. P.

Since the War. Waynesville, O., June 26, '88.
Had had rheumatism since the war in knee; a year ago two applications St. Jacobs Oil cured me. No return since. K. KILBON.

No Sleep. Greenville, O., June 29, 1888.
Walked the floor at night, suffering with rheumatism; no relief; tried St. Jacobs Oil; half a bottle cured me. No return in years. J. C. WEAVER.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

N Y N U—19

REMARKABLE CASE.

For two years I had rheumatism so bad that it disabled me for work and confined me to my bed for a whole year, during which time I could not even raise my hands to my head, and for 3 months could not move myself in bed, was reduced in flesh from 192 to 86 lbs. Was treated by best physicians, only to grow worse. Finally I took Swift's Specific, and soon began to improve. After a while was at my work, and for the past five months have been as well as I ever was—all from the effects of Swift's Specific.

JOHN RAY,
Jan. 8, 1889. Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

CANCERS

SUCCESSFULLY REMOVED

Without pain or the use of the knife. Patients will receive every home comfort. Charges reasonable. Send for circulars.

Holland Medical and Surgical Institute,
64 DELAWARE AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.

CUPID'S SECRET.

Finest Remedy extant for ALL SKIN DISEASES. Incomparable for complexion, chafing, eczema, scalds, burns, cuts and sprains. It soothes and heals immediately. Favorite prescription of an eminent physician for 30 years. Cupid bottle 50 cts.; Box 25 cts., postpaid. Circular free. Address THE W. H. H. OSBORNE CO., Lock Drawer 27, Palmyra, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y

IMPORTANT—Insurance Agents, Bank Clerks, Express Agents, Society Secretaries, male or female, wanted all over the country to act as our agents; will not interfere with other duties. No capital required. Liberal inducements. Write for particulars to INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 31 and 33 Broadway, New York City.

$75 TO $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. *N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. B. F. J. & Co.*

ORANGE GROVES in Fla. Insured to pay 10 per cent. on investment annually. Address F. SHIMER, Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll Co., Ill.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Late Principal Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau, Att'y at Law, Washington, D. C., successfully prosecutes claims—original, increase, re-rating, widows', children's and dependent relatives'. Experience: 3 years in last war, 15 years in Pension Bureau, and attorney since then.

How They Vote in Greece.

"Any man in Greece can be a candidate for any office," says Dr. Constantine; "and when a man announces himself as a candidate, the government must provide a ballot box for him. If ten men announce themselves as candidates for Mayor, a separate box is set up for each candidate and every voter must vote in each of the ten boxes."

"Then each candidate would get the same number of votes, I should think."

"That is possible, but I never knew it to happen. Let me explain a little further.

"We vote with black and white balls. Each ballot is divided into a black and a white compartment with a funnel in the middle. Every voter is given white balls and black balls, and putting his hand down in the funnel, drops them as he chooses. A white ball is for and a black ball against a man. If the citizen wishes to vote for Mr. A, and for him only, he drops a white ball into his box and black balls into the other nine (there are ten candidates), or he can vote for two of the candidates—or for the whole ten if he chooses, his vote being really of no account in that case, of course. The man who has most white balls in his box is elected. When two representatives are to be elected, the man having the next highest number of white balls gets the second place, and so on."

Forced to Leave Home.

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a *free* sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Everyone likes it. Large-size package 50 cents.

THE Maine is the heaviest vessel of the new navy at present contracted for.

Children Starving to Death

On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvelous food and remedy in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. COHEN, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article."

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

NO OPIUM in Piso's Cure for Consumption Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

RRR RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

The most certain and safe Pain REMEDY in the world that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great CONQUEROR OF PAIN, and has done more good than any known remedy.

For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN in the CHEST or SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, or any other EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications act like magic, causing the PAIN to INSTANTLY STOP.

For CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COLD in the CHEST, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS in the Small of the Back, etc., more extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary to effect a cure.

All INTERNAL PAINS (in the Bowels or Stomach), CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, FLATULENCY, FAINTING SPELLS, are relieved instantly and QUICKLY CURED by taking internally as directed. Sold by Druggists. Price, 50c.

RADWAY'S PILLS

THE

Great Liver & Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, LOSS of APPETITE, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, PILES and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS, will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 25c. per box, or, on receipt of price, will be sent by mail. 5 boxes for One Dollar.

RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT

Drs. LINN & LOBB

New York Offices 52 Clinton Place (Eighth St., or 329 North Fifteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa for the treatment of Blood Poisons, Skin Eruptions Nervous Complaints, Bright's Disease, Strictures, Impotency and kindred diseases, no matter of how long standing, or from what cause originating. Ten days' medicines furnished by mail Free. Send for Book on SPECIAL Diseases.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc. thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD

Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

CRUSHED IN THE SHAFT.

Ten Helpless Miners Carelessly Sent to Their Death.

Two Ignorant Hungarians Cause a Frightful Accident.

At Kaska William colliery, near Middleport, Penn., the cage containing ten miners was ascending the shaft when an empty car was pushed over the top of the shaft by two Hungarian laborers.

The car struck the shaft with terrible force, dashing it to pieces, and instantly killing every one of its occupants, whose mangled bodies were afterward found in the water at the bottom of the shaft.

The men had thus been killed by a most stupid blunder of an ignorant Hungarian laborer. The names of the killed are: Michael Boyle, inside foreman, wife and children; John Pritlavish, who was married four weeks ago; Hugh Carlin, aged 22 years, single; Patrick McDonald, aged 25 years, single; George Bendel, aged 30 years; John Moore, aged 21 years; Albert Dwyer, aged 29 years; Edward Stultz, a Polander; Steve Watson, a Hungarian.

At about five o'clock, as ten inside miners were being hoisted up the shaft, and when they had reached a height of sixteen feet, two Hungarians ignorantly pushed an empty mine car over the top. The shaft descends a depth of 500 feet, and through this awful distance the car, the weight of which was a ton and a half, went hurling down, knocking timbers out, breaking the wire rope with which the cage was being hoisted and dropping it into the sump, and finally landing on the top of it with a fearful crash. At the foot of each slope or shaft is a pit into which the filthy water of the mine is drained, and whence it is pumped out. At Kaska William this sump was twenty feet deep. The cage, with its load of human freight, fell into this hole.

The foot of the shaft was surrounded by men waiting to be hoisted. They heard and saw the slaughter, but were paralyzed with fear and powerless. The alarm was sounded as quickly as possible, and an attempt was made to help those in the cage. At 10 o'clock that night none of the bodies had been recovered. They were ground in a shapeless mass of human flesh, discolored and rendered less possible of recognition by the filth and black water of the sump.

A sad circumstance in connection with Foreman Boyle's death is the fact that it was not his turn to come up the shaft. He secured passage on the cage by trading with Tom Hoolihan, a driver boy, in order that he (Boyle) might catch a train up the valley to New Philadelphia, and procure a supply of oil for the night men.

All the people who gathered about the scene were outspoken in their denunciation of the company for employing the ignorant and cheap laborers in such important places. There was talk of lynching the two Huns who had carelessly caused the disaster.

Mine Inspector Gay did not receive the news until late, and he was among the earliest to start to the rescue. The rope was spliced as quickly as possible, and a new cage rigged up. Inspector Gay descended as soon as he could. Word came up that it would be some time before the bodies could be reached.

HURLED TO DEATH.

An Engine Runs Into a Street Car Killing Six Ladies.

A shocking accident occurred about 6:30 o'clock in the evening at the West Main street crossing of the Michigan Central Railroad in Kalamazoo, Mich. A street car containing eight ladies and two gentlemen was crossing the track when a switch engine dashed down upon it from the east side at a high rate of speed, and the driver being unable to get the car out of the way the helpless passengers were hurled to a terrible death. It was but the work of a moment.

The street car was carried almost to Academy street, the pieces flying in all directions, and the human freight being mangled in a frightful manner.

Those in the car were: Mrs. Alexander Haddock, Mrs. M. E. Watles, Miss Gertrude Tillotson, Mrs. George Smiley, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Van Antwerp, Mrs. S. A. Gibson, Mrs. Jonathan Barnes, Mr. L. C. Lull and Dr. Sutton. The first-named six were killed, two being found dead in the cattle guard, one in the creek near by, two on the track, and Mrs. Middleton died an hour later. She was thrown in the roadway.

Mrs. Gibson was injured in the head and side and Mrs. Barnes was bruised badly. The two male passengers escaped. The driver of the car escaped by jumping.

The switch engine was running at a high rate of speed. The gates at the crossing where the accident occurred are not used between 5:30 and 6:58 P. M., the gatekeeper going home at that time. This custom probably deceived the driver of the street car, who was a new man and probably supposed that the gates would of course be down if an engine were coming.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Cases Which Will Go Before the Next House of Congress.

Mr. Mobley, clerk of the House Committee on Elections of the Fiftieth Congress, is diligently at work arranging, printing and docketing the papers received in the contested election cases which will claim the attention of the Committee during the Fifty-first Congress. These papers, together with exhibits in the sixteen cases which have already been certified to the Clerk of the House, are very voluminous, requiring no less than 259 packages to contain them. The following are the cases submitted:

State.	*Contestants.*
Virginia	Waddill and Wise.
Virginia	Langston and Venable.
Virginia	Bowan and Buchanan.
Mississippi	Chalmers and Morgan.
Mississippi	Hill and Catchings.
Mississippi	Kernaghan and Hooker.
West Virginia	Atkinson and Pendleton.
South Carolina	Miller and Elliott.
Tennessee	Eaton and Phelan.
Arkansas	Featherston.
Florida	Goodrich and Bullock.
Indiana	Posey and Parrett.
Connecticut	Seymour and Miles.
Maryland	Compton and Mudd.
Alabama	Threat and Clark.
Alabama	McDuffie and Turpin.

Nothing is known of the course which the Committee will follow in dealing with the Arkansas case of Clayton versus Breckinridge—Clayton having been assassinated while the work of taking testimony was in progress. No papers in the case have been received by the Clerk of the House. Altogether the work of the Election Committee of the next House promises to be very arduous, and it will take diligence on the part of the Committee to dispose of all the cases before the termination of the Congress.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BALTIMORE has the baseball fever bad.

SHOE plates are quite as deadly as spikes.

BOSTON'S new catcher, Hurley, is somewhat deaf.

DES MOINES, Iowa, has released George Shaffer.

ST. LOUIS was the first to double figures in victories.

PITCHER SHRIEVE has been released by Indianapolis.

IN nine games Brouthers, of Boston, made sixteen hits.

KANSAS CITY is dangerous. Look out for the cowboys.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., has a great short-stop in Miller.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., has a remarkable baseball revival.

THIRTEEN men and boys were killed by baseballs last year.

SLATTERY, of the New Yorks, is laid up with an injured knee.

THE Southern League clubs are using turnstiles for the first time.

THE Birmingham (Ala.) Club has put up a stand for colored people.

THE Milwaukees are now the tail-enders in the Western Association.

JOE QUINN doesn't appear to be a favorite with the Boston reporters.

PITCHER BALDWIN, late of Chicago, has signed with Columbus, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, the new League club, is doing pretty well for a youngster.

CHICAGO is the first in the League to administer a "white wash."

HOY, the mute fielder, is doing some great work for the Washington Club.

VISNER, the new Brooklyn man, can bat equally well right or left handed.

CHARLESTON is the best baseball town in the South, outside of New Orleans.

THIS season's games promise to be productive of big scores and heavy batting.

THE Kansas City team of the American Association has a coyote for a mascot.

MORRILL and Wise have done no hitting to speak of since joining the Washingtons.

CAPTAIN EWING, of the New Yorks, was fined $20 for talking to the umpire in Boston.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in the Western Association to increase the salary limit to $2500.

CAPTAIN EWING, of New York, says that Gore's work this season cannot be surpassed.

TIERNAN, of the New Yorks, is not doing the heavy batting he did last season at this time.

THE "Jersey Janizaries" is the New England appellation for the Jersey City (N. J.) Club.

THE champion New Yorks lost three out of the first four games played with the Philadelphias.

THE Philadelphias have laid off Shortstop Irwin, the captain of the nine, for poor playing.

KELLY, captain of Boston, made the first home run of the season on the Boston grounds.

PITCHERS have got to put the ball over the plate. They can't waste a single ball under the present rule.

MANAGER HART coaches the Boston men from the players' bench, where he sits throughout the game.

IT is a singular fact that the youngest and less experienced pitchers as a rule, bother the Pittsburg Club the most.

SILVER FLINT is catching just as good a game for Chicago this season as he did seven ago, when he joined the team.

NASH, third baseman of the Bostons, had his nose broken while trying to stop a ball hit by Tiernan, of the New Yorks.

STAGG, the famous Yale pitcher, has again agreed to play with the old team, more out of patriotism than anything else.

BASTIAN, of the Philadelphias, will cover short for Chicago, in place of Ed. Williamson, who has been so badly injured.

IN a game of ball at Dundee, Ind., Ezra Farr and Richard McBride collided at third base and the latter was fatally injured.

THE greatest slaughter of the season thus far occurred when the St. Louis Club gave Columbus a drubbing to the tune of 21 to 0.

BROUTHERS, of Boston, knocked the ball over the center field fence at Washington, a feat that has never been accomplished before.

NEARLY all of the Western Association pitchers are suffering with lame arms due to starting the season so early in cold weather.

DUNLAP, the Pittsburg second base man, once more reiterates his intention of permanently retiring at the end of the present season.

SULLIVAN, late of Chicago, made his appears with the Indianapolis team and his two home hits were rewarded with a shower of silver coin.

WOLF, who has succeeded Tommy Esterbrook as captain of the Louisville team, is a steady man and ought to make a success of the position.

THE Washington League Club lost the first eight games; then it won its first game of the season by defeating the strong Philadelphia Club, 9 to 6.

CLARK, of the Washingtons, was badly injured while catching for O'Day. Although his finger was split, he didn't know it until his glove filled with blood.

OF all the famous clubs the Athletics and Bostons are the only ones which have retained their original colors, blue and red stockings, respectively.

THE first four games between Chicago and Indianapolis were great slugging contests. The former made 48 hits, with a total of 80, while the latter got 45 hits and 60 totals.

ED. CRANE will probably carry the heavy load of the New Yorks this year, as the management wants to use him more than any other pitcher. He will pitch half the games against Chicago.

A PURSE is being made up by the ball players for Ed. Williamson, the disabled shortstop. When in condition the big Chicagoian was always among the first to contribute to such a course.

DURING a game in Adrian, Mich., Dan Fulton batted out a home run and made a circuit of the bases amid great applause, but just as he was about to cross the plate he fell and fractured both legs below the knee.

LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	*Lost.*	*Percentage.*
Boston	8	5	.615
Philadelphia	8	5	.615
New York	8	6	.571
Chicago	8	7	.533
Cleveland	9	8	.529
Pittsburg	8	8	.500
Indianapolis	7	9	.438
Washington	2	10	.167

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	*Lost.*	*Percentage.*
St. Louis	18	6	.750
Baltimore	12	8	.600
Brooklyn	11	8	.579
Athletic	11	9	.550
Kansas City	12	10	.545
Cincinnati	10	12	.455
Columbus	6	13	.316
Louisville	4	14	.222

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Formally Opened by President Carnot Amid Brilliant Festivities.

President Carnot, assisted by the President of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and in the presence of the constituted bodies of State, the Department of the Seine and the city of Paris, opened the universal exhibition in the main hall under the grand dome.

M. Tirard, chief of the Ministry, delivered the address of welcome. President Carnot, rising to inaugurate the exhibition, said:

"To-day completes a century of progress. We salute the workers, and would give the friendly hand of peace and concord to all. Visitors will find here a hospitable country and a city glad to receive them. France, worthy to be among the chosen nations, by indomitable energy has raised herself above her trials, and inspired confidence by keeping faith in all her public engagements.

"I wish the guests of the nation welcome. I now declare the exhibition open."

The chorus of 2000 voices burst into a patriotic hymn, the assemblage cheered, and salutes were fired from the batteries in the Champ de Mars and re-echoed by the great guns of the fortifications around Paris.

The ceremonial inside was brief, and shorn of much of its splendor by the unreadiness of the preparations for the display of the exhibits. Attempts had been made to decorate the central hall for the opening, but down the galleries could be seen long rows of unopened packing cases and a wilderness of unfinished carpentry.

At 3 o'clock the proceedings were over, and then a cortege was formed, and, with the President at the head, passed as best it could through the encumbered galleries.

As night fell the illumination began. Paris has seen no such spectacle before, many and magnificent as have been the scenes of this kind in her history. The electric light was for the first time profusely employed, and the effects were wonderful.

The eccentric semi-circle of the Trocadero was the first to burst into many colored flame; then the great dome of the exhibition flamed out upon the blue black sky a hemisphere of white light.

But the most startling was the rush of fire up the column of the Eiffel Tower a thousand feet into the air, topped by an effulgent blaze of electric light from the lantern, which could be seen in the remotest part of the city, and which made the exhibition grounds almost as bright as day.

All the buildings, public and private, along the Seine, on both banks, the bridges across the river, the steamers, boats and barges, full of gay parties, were illuminated. The Seine was a sea of light and color and the center of revelry.

Shortly after nightfall a torchlight procession, embracing 15,000 mounted cuirassier and infantry on foot, most of the musical societies of Paris, both vocal and instrumental, with numerous brass bands, drum corps, etc., started from the Tuilleries palace, crossed the Jena Bridge and marched into the central garden of the Exposition Grounds amid most enthusiastic cheering. The number of gas jets blazing in the grounds was upward of 100,000.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

HAMBURG has played Mozart's "Figaro" 100 times.

CHARLES GOUNOD, the composer, will not come to America.

EMILE DE NAJAC, the great French dramatist, is dead.

THE play "Robert Elsmere" was a failure in New York city.

JOACHIM, the violinist, has composed his third violin concert.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., is to have a grand opera house costing $150,000.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN is composing the music for a grand opera.

MARIE VAN ZANDT is coming to America next season in Italian opera.

THE Duchess of Cambridge left Tosti, the composer, an annuity of $1500.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will make a concert tour through the West very soon.

THE death is announced of Thomas James Serle, the English dramatist and actor.

MOZART'S opera "Die Entfuhrung" has been produced in Greek at Alexandria, Egypt.

THE new Wagner theatre near Paris is nearing its completion. It will seat 350 listeners.

MRS. SHAW whistled $15,000 out of the public last year, and expects to make it $20,000 this year.

MRS. LANGTRY, the English society actress, proposes to tour England and Australia next season.

BILLY BIRCH is to be one of the end men next season in Happy Cal. Wagner's traveling minstrel troupe.

LOTTA, the volatile comedienne, is the only woman on the stage who has a fortune amounting to $1,000,000.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY students from Finland will form an orchestra and play their national melodies at the Paris Exposition.

SIGNORITA GABRIELLI SALVINI, daughter of the illustrious Italian tragedian, has distinguished herself as a clever amateur actress.

ADELINA PATTI has discarded her New Orleans niece, and the diva's new pet is Nicolini's youngest daughter, who is with her in South America.

DIRECTOR STANTON, of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York city, has renewed his contract with Hans von Bulow, the pianist, for next season.

SINCE March 1, 1888, there have been sixty-one divorces in dramatic circles. The most important are Pauline Hall, Fanny Davenport and Maggie Mitchell.

A STUDENT of the theatre notices the African is not such a popular character on the stage as formerly, while the Irishman is continually a source of pleasure.

GUSTAVE AMBERG, the German theatrical manager of New York city, has engaged Ernst Possart, the great German actor, for one hundred performances next season.

LITTLE PHIL SPOONER, the seven-year-old son of the Wisconsin Senator, has an extraordinary talent for music. He can hear an opera once, come home and repeat every air of it.

AT the Royal Theatre at Munich they are going to try the presentation of Shakespeare's plays with scenery and stage fittings as nearly as possible a reproduction of those with which the plays were originally produced.

CARL ROSA, the great English opera manager, died in Paris a few days ago. The deceased was the husband of the famous Parepa Rosa, and was forty-seven years old. Mr. Rosa was a violinist.

MINNIE HAUK, according to a report printed in a German paper, made a disastrous failure in Posen recently. While singing "Carmen" the audience rose en masse and hissed the American star until she left the stage.

THE Centennial arch on lower Fifth avenue, New York city, is now assured. It is to be of marble, and to cost about $100,000. Several subscriptions of about $1000 each have been received, but it is probable that the majority of the subscribers will put in small sums.

THE FRIEND'S ADVICE.

"Don't give up, my poor, sick friend,
While there's life there's hope, 'tis said;
Sicker persons often mend;
Time to give up when you're dead."

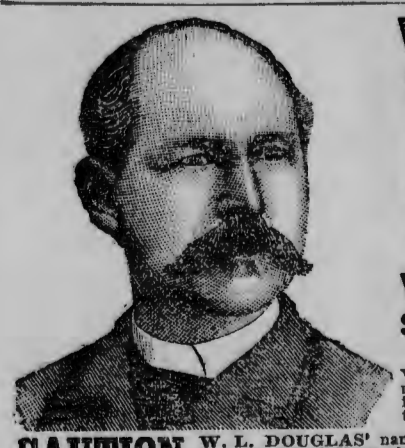
"Purer, richer blood you need;
Strength and tone your system give;
This advice be wise and heed—
Take the G. M. D. and live."

"These letters stand for 'Golden Medical Discovery' (Dr. Pierce's), the greatest nutritive, tonic and blood-purifier of the age."

"You have been told that consumption is incurable; that when the lungs are attacked by this malady, which is scrofula affecting the lungs and rotting them out, the sufferer is past all help, and the end is a mere question of time. You have noted with alarm the unmistakable symptoms of the disease; you have tried all manner of so-called cures in vain, and you are now despondent and preparing for the worst. But 'don't give up the ship' while Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery remains untried. It is not a cure-all, nor will it perform miracles, but it is guaranteed to benefit or cure Consumption, if taken in time and given a fair trial, or money paid for it will be promply refunded.

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors,

$500 REWARD. So confident are the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy of their ability to cure Catarrh in the Head, no matter how bad or of how long standing, that they offer, in good faith, the above reward for a case which they cannot cure. Remedy 50 cents, by druggists.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 GOOD-WEAR SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.

W. L. Douglas' $3.00 Shoe, shown in cut below, is made of fine Calf, on lasts modelled for the foot; smooth inside as hand-sewed shoes, and no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet. Every pair warranted.

CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all Shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer offers you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on them, and says they are his shoes, or just as good, do not be deceived thereby. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody; therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price stamped on the bottom, and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If your dealer will not get you the kind or style you want, send your order direct to his factory, with the price enclosed, and they will be sent you by return mail, postage free; consequently, no matter where you live, you can always get W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES. Be sure and state size and width you wear; if not sure, send for an order blank giving full instructions how to get a perfect fit.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

A WET HEN

The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like

Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

We offer the man who wants service (not style) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called TOWER'S FISH BRAND "SLICKER," a name familiar to every Cow-boy all over the land. With them the only perfect Wind and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker."

and take no other. If your storekeeper

SODEN MINERAL WATER

Sold by all druggists. Information furnished.
SODEN MINERAL SPRINGS CO. (Limited), ole Agents, 15 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action. Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap malleable cast-iron imitations which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application. SMITH & WESSON,

Mention this paper. Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

To canvass for one of the largest, oldest-established, BEST-KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most Liberal Terms. Unequaled facilities. Established 1846.
GENEVA NURSERY W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, NEW YORK.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

MERCHANTS BUTCHERS & TRADERS GENERALLY
WE WANT A GOOD MAN IN YOUR LOCALITY
CALFSKINS FOR US
CASH FURNISHED
TO PICK UP ADDRESS
ON SATISFACTORY GUARANTY
C. S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT, U. S. A.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

Blair's Pills Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 72 pills; round 14 Pills.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. Sold by Druggists.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

Cassville.

Rev. W. F. D. Noble, of Williamsburg, paid a visit to his home in this place, last week.

A number of our citizens had photographs taken of their residences; among the number was Judge Clarkson, J. W. McClain, Geo. Green, and others. The artist was from Altoona.

Our temperance people purpose holding a grand mass meeting, this month. The W. C. T. U. and the Amendment Committee have united their forces and secured the services of our talented representative, P. M. Lytle, which will be sufficent to attract an intelligent audience.

Rev. Adams preached a temperance sermon at Bowman Chapel, on Sunday, the 12st inst.

Dr. A. J. Hamilton has returned from Philadelphia, having taken one of his patients there for treatment.

There has been some excitement here in our town over the possible hope of an Orphan School being located here. Delegates were sent to the Legislature, to present our claim, the commission having agreed to visit our town before deciding.

An error occured in the communication from Cassville last week; Miss Charilla Evans being President of the W. C. T. U; Mrs Heaton, Vice President. We presume the printer likes to be thus accused; it gives him an opportunity to speak of illegible writing, etc.

A saw mill, belonging to Hudson & Keinill, was destroyed by fire on Friday last.

Rev. Snyder preached in the M. E. Church on Sabbath morning. His theme—The raising of the widow's son from the dead—was well treated. Tho' he is quite young, his talents are of a high order.

Rev. M. K. Foster will preach in the M. E. Church on next Sabbath.

Mr. N.W. Greenland has just returned from Fulton co. He reports much interest, in the temperance question in that county.

All our merchants have temperance literature on their counters, which they distribute. They are not afraid of being boycotted, though it has been done elsewhere. CITIZEN.

Rev. Croft will deliver a sermon at Calvin to the G. A. R. Post, on next Sunday afternoon. Come one, come all.

J. B. F. Green bought a very fine mare from Hiram Wible, who resides south of Three Springs.

The G. A. R. post of this place will hold services in the cemetery on Memorial day. They have secured the services of some able speakers. All are invited to come and hear them.

Mattern & Randolph, of Mapleton, have finished painting in Cassville. They deserve praise for the work which they did while here. There is no doubt but that they understand their business.

Miss Alice Hissong has been afflicted for some time with a swollen face which was the result of a broken tooth. She is able to go about.

J. W. Baker, Hard Scrabble's musician, was in town on Saturday evening. It is said Mr. Baker will furnish some music on the Fourth. OBSERVER.

A Convention of delegates from Camps of the Patriotic Order Sons of America was held at Huntingdon, Friday, May 10th, to arrange for transportation and to consider other matters pertaining to the participation of the Camps of Central Pennsylvation in the demonstration, to be held at Washington, D. C., June 20, at which time and place the National camp will be in annual session. Delegates were present from the following camps, 54, Altoona; 59, Mapleton Depot; 79, Hopewell; 232, Yeagertown; 263, Newton Hamilton; 291, Patterson; 321, Huntingdon; 346, Mount Union; and 348, Orbisonia. Reports from the delegates indicated that the total number from their camps who would go would be in the neighborhood of 300. Bro. B. E. Morrison, D. P., Newton Hamilton, was appointed to complete arrangements for transportation and also to confer with the camps in Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Bedford, Blair, Centre, Clearfield, and Cambria counties and ascertain as far as possible the number from each that would join the excursion. It is expected that very low rates will be secured. It is intended that the excursionists shall leave on a special train to be run as a section of Day Express, on Wednesday, June 19, 1889. The delegation will be known as the Central Pennsylvania delegation.

Phillips & Son. *Phillips & Son.*

Yes; They Did Get Here.

Those Dry Goods we mentioned last week---a large line of them.

Chambreys, Criterion Cloth, Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Cheese Cloth, and Dress Goods, generally.

They are handsome. Call and see them and learn prices. We can surely please you from our Immense Stock, at

"The Old Reliable" Store

—of—

PHILLIPS & SON.

Phillips & Son. *Phillips & Son.*

ANOTHER INVOICE.

Remember our Terms:—Cash in full on Pay Day; never longer than 30 Days. We can and will sell you Goods cheaper than anyone who sells on 60 or 90 days, or often to eternity.

Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Oil-Cloth, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, Jewelry, Hardware, Tinware, Wood and Willow Ware, Glass Ware, Queen's-ware, Wall Paper, Tobacco and Cigars, Paints, Oils, Putty, Window Glass, Fresh and Cured Meats.

B. O'CONNER & SONS,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

QUICK SALES and SMALL PROFITS!
—IS—
MY MOTTO.

A. S. WELCH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Well-known

Webster, Studebaker & Acme Wagons; Spring Wagons & Buggies of Different Styles;

Osborne Steel-Frame Binders and Mowers, Oliver and Syracuse Chilled Plows, and Extras, Steel and Wood Frame Spring-Tooth Harrows, Hench and Buckeye Sulky and Walking Cultivators. Hay Rakes, Buckeye and Myers' Iron Force Pumps. Small Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Corn Planters, One horse Plows, Feed Cutters, Lawn Mowers, Hay Forks and Pulleys, Wheelbarrows, Buggy Harness, Ready-mixed Paints, Fertilizers of Different Grades, Engines, Threshers, Saw Mills, Etc. In fact, by far the Largest Stock of Farming Implements in Huntingdon county, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Don't fail to call on or address me for prices before purchasing, and save money.
Telephone Connection. Yours resp'y.,

A. S. WELCH, Mount Union, Penn'a.

PHYSICIANS AND PROHIBITION.

At the present time the readers of the *Reporter* in at least three states are no doubt thinking very seriously in regard to the attitude which they will assume or maintain in regard to the proposed amendments to their state constitutions prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcohol liquors for drinking purposes.

Physicians know, perhaps, better than any class in the community, the physical danger of the improper use of alcoholic drinks, and the risks involved in a moderate use of them; yet while some of the physicians are bitterly and unreservedly opposed to the use of alcoholic liquors, even as drugs, we think the great mass of medical men are disposed to consider the relative claims of temperance and total abstinence without prejudice, and without any of the absurd and untenable assumptions which furnish the stock in trade of many well-meaning but illogical moralists. Facts, we believe, appeal to our professional brethern, and facts will determine what they shall think and say in regard to the proposal to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages in * * Pennsylvania and Nebraska, and in any other states in which the matter shall hereafter come up.

This being the case we cannot do better than consider how prohibition has worked in states where it has been in force for some time.

The three most conspicuous examples of the results of prohibition are Maine, Kansas and Iowa. After thirty-six years of thorough testing, the verdict of the vast majority of the citizens of Maine is unqualifiedly favorable to prohibition. Every declaration of opinion that comes from responsible sources, every deliverance on the subject in the public press, on the political platform, or from the lips or pens of those qualified to judge affirms the benefit and effectiveness of prohibition. Official records verify the statement that, before the enactment of this law. distilleries, breweries and saloons were in operation day and night throughout the state. Today, although drinking is not wholly abolished, not a distillery, brewery or open saloon is plying its vocation within the borders of that state.

In 1884 Iowa placed no her statute books a stringent prohibitory liquor law. At the time of the enactment the liquor traffic held undisputed possession of the field. Distilleries, breweries and saloons were conducting their business openly in every part of the state, and no successful effort had been made to restrict or restrain them. At the end of four years, Governor Larrabee, himself an opposer of prohibitory legislation when first proposed, declared that in eighty-five of the ninety-nine counties of the state the law is absolutely effective, and in the remaining fourteen partially enforced, with a steady advance toward complete enforcement. More than half of the county jails are vacant; pauperism and crime are steadily decreasing; the resources of the state are rapidly developing, and prosperity is said to follow every department of trade and every branch of industry.

The effect of prohibition in Kansas is indicated in a recent article in the *Topeko* (Kansas) *Commonwealth*, replying to questions in regard to the effect of the prohibitory liquor law in that state and the sentiments of the citizens in regard to it. From this article we learn that drunkenness and crime have diminished eighty per cent. since the saloons were closed in Kansas; that pauperism has decreased very materially, while the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the state have improved in equal proportion.

In his farewell address to the Kansas legislature last January, Governor Martin said that no observing and intelligent citizen has failed to note the beneficial results already attained. Nine-tenths of the drinking and drunkenness prevalent eighty years ago has been abolished; crime has diminished enormously; thousands of homes where vice and want and wretchedness once prevailed are filled with peace, plenty and contentment. Although the population has increased rapidly, the number of criminals in jail have decreased steadily. Many of the jails are empty and all show a marked falling off in the number of prisoners they contain. In the capital city (Topeka), with 60,000 inhabitants, not a single criminal case was on the docket when the then present term of court began. The business of the police courts had dwindled to one-fourth of its former proportions, and in cities of the second and third class the occupation of the police courts is practically gone.

These facts cannot fail to interest our readers, and must be of service in helping them to shape their expressions and actions intelligently and conscientiously toward the very important question which is before them.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

The progress in this State of this flourishing and prosperous organization continues without abatement.

Seventy-seven new camps have been organized since last September, ten of which were organized during the month of April, and are numbered and located as follows: Camp No. 424 at Leeper's, Clarion county; No. 425 at Claysburg, Blair county; No. 426 at Strattanville, Clarion, county; No. 427 at Utahville, Clearfield county; No. 428 at Clarion Clarion county; No. 429 at Freemansburg, Northampton county; No. 430 at Scranton. Lackawanna county, No. 431 at Stahlstown, Westmoreland county; No 432 at Morgan's Station, Fayette county, and No 433 at Pavia, Bedford county,—making a total of 429 camps now in active operation in this State.

During the last fiscal year commencing August 12th 1887 and ending August 14th 1888, 112 new camps were organized in this state, of which number 69 had been instituted up to May 5th 1888. The number organized up to the same date this year is 77, an increase over the record of last year of 8 camps, which lead the present State Officers expect to maintain until the close of the year in August next.